FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 090 9 May 1986

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KARPOV SAYS PROGRESS POSSIBLE AT ARMS TALKS

PM090903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Geneva, 8 May -- Talks on nuclear and space weapons between the USSR and the United States resumed here today with a plenary session of the delegations. The USSR delegation is headed by V.P. Karpov and the U.S. delegation by M. Kampelman.

Talking to journalists before the opening of the session, Karpov said that progress in the talks is possible and that the Soviet delegation intends to contribute to it. There are now on the negotiating table concrete Soviet proposals on all three groups of questions under discussion and these proposals are paving the way to an accord. In this way, the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed, the ball is in the court of the U.S. delegation. Their earlier proposals, made in early November last year, cannot be the basis of accord and the U.S. side is well aware of this.

GDR TV Interview

DW082107 East Berlin Television Service in German 1845 GMT 8 May 86

["Exclusive" interview with Viktor Karpov by correspondent Dieter Wahl at the Soviet UN mission in Geneva on 8 May -- recorded in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Wahl] Comrade Ambassador, do you see any chances of success of the fifth round of talks?

[Karpov] I think there are objective chances. They lie in the international situation and in the processes that are dictated to the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the necessity of achieving agreement on the limitation and reduction of armaments. The arms race has at present reached a stage where it cannot guarantee security for the United States or the Soviet Union. That is the main reason why the United States and the Soviet Union must reach an agreement. As you know, there is an accord on principle between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is laid down in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement of 21 November 1985, on the results of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan. We must now seriously start putting those accords into practice and turn them into concrete agreements. That is the problem.

[Wahl] What in your view is special about this round of negotiations?

[Karpov] I would formulate it as follows: The special quality of this round of negotiations lies in the fact that it is a routine round where a solution must be reached. That equally applied to the first and all subsequent rounds. However, valuable time is passing with every round -- time during which the arms race is about to overtake the results of the negotiations, that is to say, possible results of an agreement on the limitation and reduction of armaments. That is dangerous, is it not? The longer that state of affairs lasts in which the most important problems of the end of the arms race on earth and its prevention is space remain unresolved, the more dangerous the international situation becomes and the more difficult it is to resolve the problems that our delegations are entrusted with.

[Wahl] Which problems discussed in the talks do you consider to be the most important? Which one should be resolved first?

[Karpov] I think that all problems discussed in the negotiations on nuclear arms and space weapons are urgent and important. To begin with, that applies to the necessity of preventing an arms race in space, because of space is turned into an arena of military competition, and what is more, if it is turned into an arena of large-scale arms race in space as a complement -- so to speak -- to the nuclear arms race on earth, it is clear that the danger of war, the danger of a nuclear war will grow. At present the United States and the Soviet Union have stockpiled large quantities of strategic offensive nuclear weapons. Reducing them has become an objective necessity, the necessity of putting the program of nuclear disarmament into practice by the year 2000, as presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January. In that respect, we suggest to the United States that we make progress as quickly and as resolutely as possible. It is their turn now.

Let me say a word on nuclear armaments in Europe. We, the European states, view Europe as our house. We live in it. Who else but us should be primarily concerned about the strengthening of European security. To begin with, we suggest that the U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe be liquidated as a first step toward freeing Europe from nuclear weapons and toward strengthening its security. We make no preconditions whatsoever. We only say that to allow that process to materialize the United States not supply its intermediate-range strategic missiles to other countries. Britain and France, the two other European nuclear powers, should commit themselves not to increase their nuclear arms potential. On that condition, we are ready to fully liquidate all intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, if the United States does the same. Naturally, that would be an enormous step on the road toward reducing the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war on the European continent.

So you see that all problems are important and urgent and they all must be resolved. We want them to be resolved immediately.

[Wahl] There are some circles in the West that want to misuse the Chernobyl incident to disturb the negotiations. What can and must be said about that?

[Karpov] The sad and annoying incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is at present being carefully analyzed to allow us to take realistic measures for preventing such incidents in the future. Measures are being taken for overcoming the consequences of the accident. The attempts by some Western circles at misusing that problem to complicate the solution of nuclear arms reductions are out of place. The problems of nuclear arms reductions are not directly related to the problem of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Therefore, they are attempts by unsuitable means. They only prove that those who use such pretexts do not want to agree on the reduction and abolition of nuclear weapons.

[Wahl] Thank you very much, Comrade Ambassador.

[Karpov] What a pity that I could not say it all in German, next time perhaps.

U.S. DOING 'NOTHING' TO IMPLEMENT ARMS ACCORDS

LD081743 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] In Geneva today, the latest round of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space armaments opened today. This is the fifth round.

From the start of the talks, our country has been striving to guide matters toward the conclusion of effective accords on a mutually acceptable basis, a result of which would be the prevention of the arms race in space and an end to the one on earth. At the basis of our position at the talks lies the program for the step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons proposed by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his statement on 15 January.

The Soviet delegation to the Geneva talks is led by Karpov, and the U.S. delegation by Kampelman. IN a conversation with journalists before the beginning of the session today, Karpov said that progress at the talks is possible, and the Soviet delegation intends to promote it.

On the negotiating table are specific Soviet proposals on all three groups of questions under discussion: space, strategic and offensive weapons, and medium-range weapons in Europe. The proposals open the way to the achievement of an accord. Thus, it is now up to the U.S. side. Despite the positive accord achieved during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on fundamental questions as well as on accelerating the Geneva talks, the U.S. side is doing virtually nothing so far to implement these decisions.

ANALYST VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD081412 Moscow TASS English 1353 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The fifth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons opened in Geneva. What are the record sheets of the sides as they are resuming this extremely important dialogue? What contribution has each of them made to the development of a base for further progress? Do the instructions received by the delegations ensure progress? These questions undoubtedly are of interest to the world public.

The Soviet Union has made detailed and concrete proposals on all the three areas of the talks, space weapons, strategic offensive weapons and medium-range weapons in Europe. These proposals fully meet the task of implementing the mandate of the talks agreed with the United States earlier. Moreover, the program of the stage-by-stage ridding of the world of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement on January 15, makes it possible already now to identify a clear prospect for the practical implementation of the ultimate goal formulated in the Soviet-American statement of January 8, 1985, the elimination of nuclear weapons totally and everywhere.

Guiding itself by the agreement achieved at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva on accelerating the talks, the USSR has taken constructive steps to initiate the process of nuclear arms reduction immediately. For instance, already now, outside the context of strategic weapons and space weapons, the problem of the complete elimination of the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe could be resolved in the first place to mutual satisfaction and there would be no need for the further presence of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of increased range at sites at which they were deployed in response to the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Europe. The Soviet proposals could provide the starting point for achieving accord on a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear weapons of the USSR and the USA reaching each other's territories on the condition that outer space is not militarized. The USSR has thus made a substantial contribution to the development of the potential for progress. If the other side displays goodwill and readiness to search for mutually acceptable decisions, the Soviet position offers realistic opportunities for an accord.

The Soviet delegation has arrived for the next round of the talks with clear instructions to seek concrete decisions on questions under discussion on the basis of equality and equal security and in the interest of stronger world peace.

The United States for its part has not yet done anything to translate the accords reached at the Soviet-American summit and the joint Soviet-American statement into practical deeds. The Washington officials promise some reductions in the nuclear systems demanding as an "advance" a blessing for the spread of the arms race into space.

Meanwhile, the non-militarization of space is an essential precondition for deep cuts in nuclear weapons and for their eventual elimination.

The instructions of the U.S. delegation for the current round, as statements by U.S. Administration officials indicate, do not call for any constructive revisions in the U.S. negotiating position. The delegation was instructed to offer, instead of a discussion on a ban on space-strike weapons, a dialogue on the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive weapons, that is, to try to have "rules" for the arms race in this area drafted. Washington's proposals on strategic nuclear armaments, tabled last November and obviously designed to give unilateral advantage to the United States, have not been revised either.

There is not even an inkling of respect for the principle of equality and equal security in the U.S. proposals on medium-range missiles. Washington officials have gone so far as cynically characterizing revisions of their position as "talks with ourselves." Clearly, this attitude to the talks and the White House instructions to the delegation can in no way help to create the base for advance and doom the talks to a stalemate.

It is high time for Washington to come to grips with the problem and take a serious approach in Geneva to the practical implementation of the mutual obligations assumed by the USSR and the USA at the summit meeting. Progress at the talks will become reality only if the United States actually joins the Soviet Union in its constructive efforts to work out mutually acceptable accords.

U.S. REPORTEDLY TO DEPLOY MX ICBM'S THIS YEAR

LD090724 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- As Thomas Cooper, assistant to the secretary of the Air Force, has said at hearings in the U.S. Senate, it is being planned to bring into service the first MX intercontinental ballistic missile already in September this year. In all, ten such first-strike missiles will be deployed before the end of 1986. The ranking Pentagon spokesman also pointed out that a full-scale development of the mobile-based intercontinental ballistic missile Midgetman would be started in the 1987 fiscal year. A sum of 1,400 million dollars is being asked for the purposes.

DENMARK, NETHERLANDS OPPOSE U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD072041 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, May 7 TASS -- The U.S. pressure for consent to the deployment in Western Europe of new American chemical weapons meets with firm rebuff from its NATO allies.

As Danish Defense Minister Hans Engell said during a conversation withthe NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington, who paid an unofficial visit to Copenhagen, the country's government opposes American plans of producing a new generation of chemical weapons and deploying them in Europe. He also pointed out that the Danish Government will under no circumstances agree to deploy chemical weapons in Denmark. The NATO visitor obviously disliked this position and tried to reason with the "obstinate" partner. Making a point of strengthening NATO solidarity. Lord Carrington urged NATO allies to iron out differences rather than bring them to the fore. Meantime, he called on Denmark to increase its military expenditures, and give a "low key" treatment to its position in the field of chemical weapons.

The Hague May 7 TASS -- The Netherlands turns down the U.S. dangerous plans of producing new types of chemical weapons and deploying them in Western Europe. The Dutch defense minister, Jacob de Ruiter, said in Parliament that Holland refuses to deploy these weapons on its territory and will not give permission to its Armed Forces to use them. He pointed out that he would unequivocally state the position of the Netherlands on this issue in the NATO's governing bodies. According to Jacob de Ruiter, an approval of American plans would have an adverse effect on the holding of the disarmament talks in Geneva.

KURKOTKIN SEES SDI AS EFFORT TO 'WEAKEN' USSR

LD061036 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community stand for constructive talks on all aspects on a basis of equal security but will not permit U.S. and NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries, Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, a deputy defense minister of the USSR, said in an interview with newsmen on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the routing of Nazi Germany.

He stressed the danger to peace flowing from the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" which provides for using space-strike weapons and upgrading U.S. offensive strategic forces.

"The ultimate goal of these plans is to weaken the Soviet Union with a pre-emptive strike in order to protect itself from a retaliatory blow by Soviet strategic nuclear forces," Marshal Kurkotkin said. "The United States hopes for the venture to go with impunity but the Soviet Union will, if necessary, find a convincing answer to the challenge."

"Thanks to advances in the economy, science and technology," he said, "the USSR has everything necessary to ensure its security. Acting in a close spiriited alliance with fraternal armies, the Armed Forces of the USSR are always on guard and in constant readiness to cool the zeal of any agressor."

"At the same time the USSR is against the absurd logic of building up arms," Marshal Kurkotkin said. He recalled that the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has defined the main task of the country's foreign policy in the coming years as that of working to put an end to the arms race, prevent it from spreading to outer space and secure a complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the end of this century. While keeping in force its proposals for eliminating nuclear weapons and bridling the arms race, theUSSR has put forward yet another initiative on conventional armed forces in Europe, which provides for reducing such forces from the Atlantic to the Urais under proper international control, up to and including on-site inspections. "Its implementation," he said, "would improve the international situation and deliver the European nations from fear of falling victim to the third world war."

COMMENT ON RESULTS OF TOKYO SUMMIT CONTINUES

PRAVDA Writer Assesses

PM080900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Behind the Bombast"]

[Text] The leaders of the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada, gathered in the Japanese capital, have adopted the "Tokyo Declaration," in which they express their intention to use their present meeting to "outline development prospects not just through the end of the 20th century but also beyond." The authors of the declaration express the hope that cooperation between North America, Western Europe, and Japan will enable them "to pool their efforts in the quest for a safer, and healthier, more civilized and prosperous, free and peaceful world" and they procliam their commitment to "creating a more stable and constructive relationship between East and West." If the leaders of the leading capitalist powers have really decided to set themselves political targets for the period "not just through the end of the 20th century but also beyond," anyone who reads the "Tokyo Declaration" is bound to ask: What is its authors' stance on the aim set by the Soviet Union to completely eliminate nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000 and on the comprehensive system of international security whose basic principles in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress? Alas, the "Tokyo Declaration" does not contain any specific, not to mention constructive, response to these historic initiatives. Behind its high-flown language is a desire to cover up the acuteness of interimperialist contradictions by preaching anti-Sovietism and neoglobalism.

The annual meetings of the "Big Seven" were born of the rival monopoly circles' desire to unite in the face of common troubles and to neutralize the sociopolitical consequences of the economic disorders endangering the capitalist system. Ever since U.S. imperialism lost its leading role in the capitalist world's production and trade, Washington, calling for a closer coordination of actions, has tried to retain control over its allies by political if not economic means and to use the meetings of the "Big Seven "to impose its will on them "not just..through the end of the 20th century, but also beyond." This is why the "economic summits," as they were originally called, are taking on an increasingly obvious political hue. The forum, conceived with the aim of smoothing out interpolitical [mezhpoliticheskiy] contradictions is being transformed into a mechanism for the elaboration of the West's global strategy. On this occasion, on the pretext of pooling efforts to combat terrorism, Washington is seeking to turn its partners into accomplices in international brigandage, strong-arm pressure on liberated countries, and the policy of exporting counterrevolution which goes under the name of "neoglobalism." It is precisely this unsavory aim which the bombast of the "Tokyo Declaration" is meant to conceal.

IZVESTIYA'S Matveyev Comments

PM090811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev, "Political Observer's Opinion": "Some Prospects, These!"]

[Text] The meeting of leaders of the biggest capitalist states which has just ended in Tokyo was the 12th since the midseventies. The machinery seems to be running smoothly. True, the regularity of such meetings is itself regarded, even by some of the leaders concerned, as a minus rather than a plus. French President F. Mitterrand, for instance, expressed dissatisfaction at the increasing tendency for these forums to take the form of a show put on for the public.

From the very first Washington displayed enthusiasm for the conferences of the "seven." Within their framework the U.S. leaders want to demonstrate their "leadership" and induce their partners and allies to emulate the United States.

Before each of these summit conferences, the question has beenwhich of the problems close to their hearts the Americans intend to make the main problems in order to achieve the desired results in the course of talks with the other Western leaders.

U.S. officials were making the best of a bad job when on the eve of this Tokyo meeting they presented the state of affairs in the capitalist economy, trade, and finance in a rosy light: falling inflation, rising production, and so forth...

Mass unemployment in the West is not being reduced, and remains the most socially explosive domestic problem. The members of the present U.S. Administration are the last people to be entitled to shout about "successes" in the financial and economic field! On 30 June of last year the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that for the first time since 1914 the United States had ceased to be a creditor state and had become a debtor. The U.S. domestic state debt has doubled during the present administration's rule, reaching $2 trillion. A trillion dollars is the sum spent on the new, inflated military programs.

Those are only some of the figures indicating that the economic and financial health of the biggest capitalist power leaves much to be desired. Are these and similar figures in any way related to the Tokyo summit meeting? In the most direct way.

Washington believes that such U.S. competitors as the FRG and Japan could make some substantial concessions for the sake of "solidarity" with the United States in its difficulties. This was announced publicly during the Tokyo meeting by a "high-ranking spokesman for the U.S. Administration." He was asked: Is it true that the United States has for some time been exerting relatively strong pressure on Japan and West Germany in the course of unofficial discussions? "Of course," came the reply. "We (that is, the United States) are indeed exerting pressure," the Washington spokesman said, "And we are doing so because in the end Japan and West Germany are our allies..."

So since you are allies, pay up when America says so! That is the "logic." Washington thinks that Bonn and Tokyo earn more in the markets than the United States, and must therefore meet Washington's demands in the currency sphere.

If that was all! In recent months trade and economic contradictions have become more acute in general between the United States and the West European countries, between those countries and Japan, and between Japan and the United States. More and more often the term "trade war" is appearing in the Western press to describe the relationship on both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Of course, nobody in the West expected to be able to achieve even a slight lessening of the force of these contradictions as a result of the Tokyo meeting.

The economic declaration adopted at the meeting points to a "series of difficult problems": "the high level of unemployment, serious violations of the payments and foreign trade balance, a stubbornly protectionist mood...serious problems with certain countries' debt." The same, in effect, has been noted at previous meetings of the "Seven." Nothing has changed.

Nor will it, while vast sums and resources are sucked into the bottomless pit of Washington's inflated military proprams. This is the most serious cause of the chronic ailments which have again been discussed by the leaders of the "Seven" -- without any prescriptions for curing them.

The first reactions to the results of the Tokyo meeting indicate sharp criticism of its participants by the Southeast Asian countries. Malaysian Prime Minister M. Mohamed accused them of "ignoring the opinion of the developing states." It was proposed to make the question of "combating international terrorism" a lever for rallying the capitalist countries under Washington's aegis.

In Tokyo, by making a fuss on this subject, they wanted to cut themselves off from the burning problems of international relations. The political "Tokyo Declaration" mentions that the participants in the meeting "outlined the prospects not only through the end of the 20th century, but beyond." What kind of prospects are these? Not a word about eliminating nuclear arms. Not a word about ending nuclear weapon tests. Not a word about the disarmament problem.

It is not hard to guess whose stamp is on the declaration.

As for "combating terrorism," the declaration adopted in Tokyo contrasts with the resolution approved at the recent UN General Assembly session on measures to prevent international terrorism. The "Tokyo Declaration," for instance, lacks any reaffirmation of the principle of self-determination of the peoples. Washington's ruling circles are campaigning against this principle. They do not like it all all, and on the pretext of "combating terrorism" they would evidently like, together with certain of their closest NATO allies, to brandish a big stick over countries and peoples who uphold their sovereign rights.

However, it should be said that the Americans did not succeed in obtaining everything they wanted from the other participants in the Tokyo meeting. It was clear, for instance, that there is no chance of the West European countries and Japan joining in the U.S. economic "sanctions" against Libya. This is the effect of weighty considerations arising from the fact that the volume of business operations between the West European countries and Libya is worth at least $15 billion a year.

Nonetheless, Washington intends to use the declaration as a lever for further pressure on its allies and as a means of blackmail and openly aggressive acts.

If these are the "prospects," what kind of a future would the authors of these declarations like to see?

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BESSMERTNYKH VISITS UN

Meets Perez de Cuellar

LD062340 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] New York, May 7 TASS -- A. A. Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Yu. V. Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, on Tuesday met with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

During the conversation, they discussed questions connected with the U.N. role in the field of arms control, first of all with regard to nuclear weapons.

The U.N. secretary-general highly assessed the Soviet Union's initiatives, especially Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15, 1986, statement and the Soviet leader's proposals set forth in Berlin.

He also thanked the Soviet Government for its constant support for the U.N. which was especially important at the current difficult period for the world body.

Addresses Disarmament Conference

PM081445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Tolkunov under general headline: "Peace and Security Are the Peoples' Demand"]

[Text] New York, 7 May -- The latest session of the UN Disarmament Commission has started work in New York. Speaking during its general discussion, A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, drew the attention of the session's participants to the fact that M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement this year was an epoch-making event in the Soviet Union's international activity, a kind of fusion of the philosophy of the shaping of a secure peace in the nuclear and space age with a platform of specific actions. The statement sets forth specific proposals concerning the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons within the next 15 years and other far-reaching measures to strengthen international security. Developing and supplementing them, the 27th CPSU Congress proclaimed that the Soviet Union intends to persistently seek the implementation of these proposals. This is the central avenue of the USSR's foreign policy for forthcoming years.

We are profoundly satisfied, the speaker continued, by the interested, promising reaction with which the world public and broad political circles in various countries have greeted the Soviet initiatives. The reason for the positive response is no secret: The Soviet formula for man's gradual liberation from nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation is oriented toward the peoples' needs and aspirations and in no way toward anything else.

The USSR representative set forth in detail the main provisions of the Soviet nuclear disarmament plan which is a realistic and therefore preferable alternative to the proposals of those who are demanding the creation of space strike armaments. The Soviet Union proposes completely dispensing with nuclear weapons.

Recently, the Soviet representative continued, the USSR came out with a broad new initiative for a substantial reduction of all ground troops and tactical aviation from the Atlantic to the Urals. Here two processes mutually supplement each other: the processes of nuclear and nonnuclear disarmament. In particular, under the recent Soviet proposal, along with conventional armaments there would be a reduction in tactical nuclear armaments. The USSR attaches no less importance to ridding our planet of chemical weapons.

The logic of the struggle against the nuclear threat, the Soviet delegate noted, has brought to the surface of international relations the problem of halting nuclear weapons tests. The conclusions of authoritative specialists and simple common sense indicate that it is precisely here that the shortest path lies to sharply slowing down the arms race. Moreover, today every objective prerequisite has been met for resolving the question of a total ban on nuclear explosions without infringing on anyone's security. The UN Disarmament Commission can have an important say on the question of immediately initiating talks on all aspects of nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear tests, including the necessary verification [kontrol] measures.

It was stated that it is very important to ensure that the commission constructively examines the question of limiting naval armaments. Right now, without waiting for the start of all-embracing talks, it is essential to take urgent measures on a priority basis for the relaxation of military tension in the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union advocates breaking through the inertia of formalism and routine and breathing new life into the work of the entire mechanism for reviewing and resolving disarmament questions, including the important link that the UN Disarmament Commission is in this mechanism.

The speeches by the delegates of the GDR, Bulgaria, Vietnam, New Zealand, Bangladesh, and other countries also voiced an urgent appeal to put an end to the arms race, to take specific actions in this direction immediately, and to put an end to the nuclear threat forever.

PRAVDA ON DEBATE OVER UN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

PM081134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "UN Financial Difficulties -- Who Is to Blame?"]

[Text] New York, 2 May -- The 40th UN General Assembly session, which resumed to discuss the organization's financial difficulties, has finished its general debate.

What is the Soviet line on the financial difficulties that have emerged within the organization? It is determined by the Soviet Union's principled and consistent approach toward the United Nations. The Soviet Union invariably attaches great importance to the United Nations as an important instrument in the struggle for peace and international security. In this regard it proceeds from the premise that the responsible tasks facing the United Nations can only be resolved by strict observance of the UN Charter and by ensuring the organization's sound budgetary and administrative basis. Showing goodwill, the Soviet Union is prepared in a constructive spirit to help overcome the UN financial difficulties and will take certain specific steps in that direction, Yu.V. Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, stated in his address to the session.

The sessions were also addressed by the representatives of a number of countries, who expressed their views on ways of overcoming the UN financial crisis. Delegates from Yugoslavia, Iraq, India, Poland, and Cuba openly said that the main culprit in present UN financial difficulties is the United States.

The General Assembly will continue discussing technical aspects of the plan presented by the secretary general for overcoming the UN financial problems.

IZVESTIYA URGES 'BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH' AT BERN FORUM

PM081404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Kuznetsov: "A Businesslike Approach Is Needed]

[Text] Geneva -- The general discussion at the conference of experts on human contacts is coming to a close. Let us recall that the basic task of the Bern meeting is to develop trust and peaceful cooperation on the continent and, on this basis, to strengthen contacts between people, institutions, and organizations as recorded in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Two approaches to understanding the Helsinki process in this sphere appeared in the speeches at the plenary sessions. The West, headed by the United States, is trying to narrow the base of discussion of issues on the agenda and sever the interconnection between detente and the development of cooperation in humanitarian spheres, having used the forum in Bern to whip up anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria. As one delegate wittily remarked, Washington would like to make itself out to be a "good little boy," forgetting that the "short pants of this good little boy" are soiled up to the knee with violations of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The Norwegian representative said: "We must be constructive in our approach to questions of the conference and not put forward proposals or demands which in practice call for changes in the structure of the society and juridical system of signatory states." The speeches of a number of delegates stressed the incompatibility of declarations on aspirations to "stable, constructive relations" with the piratical attack on Libya and threats addressed to other states.

As the Yugoslav delegate stressed, the United States and the West show a great deal of "zeal and concern" over human contacts in other states while at the same time "turning a blind eye to problems in this sphere which exist in their own countries." He accused the West of "selective" application of the Helsinki accords, citing, in particular, serious cases of discrimination against immigrant workers in West European countries, the prohibition of contact with their children and families, and the severance of their national and cultural community from their homeland.

The speeches by Soviet representatives stressed the need for the comprehensive examination of issues and a constructive approach to widening contacts in accordance with the Final Act. Regret was expressed that the U.S. delegation rejected this approach. In recent years, on far-fetched pretexts, the U.S. Administration has pursued a policy of discrimination in contacts between organizations, institutions, and ordinary people. Cases of visas being refused to trade union delegations from the Soviet Union and to Soviet doctors invited by the Americans were cited at the last plenary sessions in Bern. Specific cases attesting to the same "selective" approach to contacts were cited with regard to Canada and Great Britain.

The conference in Bern is approaching its decisive phase -- the preparation of the final document. And here it is particularly important to show a businesslike approach, not put forward far-fetched demands or interfere in states' internal affairs, and give specific impetus to implementing the Helsinki accords.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM081423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] The Red Wave of May Day

Our planet appears pale blue from outer space, as Yuriy Gagarin, the first person on earth to break out of the confines of the earth's gravity, attested a quarter of a century ago.

May Day rolled like a red wave across the pale blue planet earth. And as it completed its regular rotation around its axis that day, the sun rose over more and more new cities, streets, and squares filled with columns of demonstrators with red banners.

This year, 100 years have gove by since the shooting of demonstrating Chicago workers -- an event that initiated the tradition of marking 1 May as the Day of Working People's International Solidarity. Over these 100 years, the May Day celebration has assumed truly worldwide scale. There is hardly a country where working people do not mark this day with militant demonstrations. And in this fact also lies confirmation of the correctness of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who saw the proletariat as the ascendant and leading class.

The beginning of the space flight era and other achievements of the scientific and technical revolution seemed to make our planet smaller than it was before. But whatever gigantic leaps science and technology may have made in our time, of themselves they have not yet erased either political or social differences. This year's May Day was celebrated by working people under different conditions. The many slogans they proclaimed that day also differed accordingly.

May Day demonstrations in the countries of the socialist community were held under the slogan of cohesion and unity and in support of the domestic and foreign policy of the ruling communist and workers parties. Working people in capitalist states demonstrated in defense of their elementary human rights to work and to housing, against the increase in unemployment and the drop in their general standard of living, and against exploitation and various forms of discrimination. May Day in many Asian, African, and Latin American countries took the form of demonstrations against the imperialist policy of oppression and for the consolidation, and frequently even for the achievement, of genuine independence.

But what was invariably impassioned at the May Day demonstrations, wherever they were held, was the appeal to struggle against war and for peace -- for guaranteeing the main, fundamental condition in the nuclear age for resolving all other problems facing the people of the world and mankind as a whole.

The international solidarity of the working people is now focusing on the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe -- a threat emanating from their class antagonist -- imperialism.

Asset in the Cause of Peace

May is the 5th month of the year. The first third of 1986 -- the year declared the International Year of Peace by the United Nations -- is behind us.

What has been done in this time to implement this noble idea approved of by the international community? We can boldly claim that a considerable amount has been done. Although immeasurably more has still to be done.

The new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which forms a united front in the international arena with the other fraternal socialist states, have made a substantial contribution to the cause of peace.

In the New Year of 1986, the Soviet Union announced the extension of the unilateral moratorium it had introduced earlier on all nuclear explosions, simultaneously renewing its appeal to other nuclear powers, primarily the United States, to follow its example.

At the very beginning of 1986 -- on 15 January -- the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was published. It contained a detailed program for freeing mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and preventing the militarization of space.

In February-March 1986, the 27th CPSU Congress was held in Moscow, and from its rostrum an appeal was made to all who are really concerned for the fate of peace on earth to cooperate more closely and effectively to form an all-embracing international security system. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress set out the principled foundations of such a system and stated at the same time that the Soviet Union is prepared to seriously consider any other proposals leading in this direction.

Oriented toward seeking mutual understanding, toward dialogue, and toward establishing peaceful coexistence as the universal norm in interstate relations, Soviet foreign policy was given a specific program of work by the 27th CPSU Congress to preserve and strengthen peace. In realizing this program, the USSR persistently and unyieldingly strives to eliminate nuclear weapons, radically limit the arms race, prevent the militarization of space, and create reliable international security equal for all.

The new constructive Soviet initiatives have become an asset in the cause of peace. They are a powerful and effective counterweight to the aggressive plans of the most bellicose-minded imperialist circles headed by the United States. At the same time, they serve as an important impetus and stimulus for developing the struggle for peace by the broadest circles of the international public. In this sense the experience of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which lasted 8 months has not passed without trace. People in the most diverse countries evaluated this real action in favor of the cause of peace in terms of its value and understood that if one of the leading nuclear powers had decided to take such a bold step, the planet can really be rid of nuclear tests and, ultimately, of nuclear weapons themselves. The Soviet Union will continue to strive to stop all nuclear explosions, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's reply to a new message from the leaders of six countries states.

The struggle to put an end to nuclear explosions continues, including in the United States. On the threshold of 1 May, G. Lawrence, member of the leadership of the well-known American public organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility," demanded in the press that the U.S. Administration give a positive response to the USSR's proposal to end nuclear tests. Many specialists on military problems, he noted, are convinced that if a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions were to be introduced, the world would become a safer place. What is more, this would free vast means for solving the urgent social and economic problems daily encountered by Americans. "Dangerous and without prospects" is how he terms the Washington administration's policy of whipping up the arms race, as a result of which general security invariably suffers. Continuing nuclear tests under these conditions means continuing the bankrupt policy of the arms race, G. Lawrence stated.

Also worthy of note is the statement by bishops from the United Methodist Church, which is influential in the United States, who, a CBS television correspondent reported, have reached the conclusion that "just praying for peace is now not enough." They recently condemned any use of nuclear weapons, including as a "means of deterrence." It is well known that earlier the American National Conference of Catholic Bishops also approved a pastoral message containing an appeal to stop the arms race and put an end to the testing and production of nuclear weapons. The message from Methodist Church bishops takes an even more decisive tone. In the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, this is the "strongest statement made by any religious association on the question of nuclear war, and consequently it has attracted a great deal of attention.

The new Soviet initiatives are finding a response in political circles and among statesmen in the West. Recently, in an interview with the chief editor of the Japanese newpaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, answering a question about the Soviet-American Geneva talks, F. Mitterrand laid quite definite stress on the Soviet proposals, obviously not by chance: "I feel great interest in the latest initiatives of the United States and the USSR, and primarily in the proposal of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, relating to nuclear disarmament."

The positive reaction form official representatives of a number of West European countries, including U.S. allies in the North Atlantic bloc, to the new Soviet proposal on reducing conventional armed forces and arms in Europe, which was put forth in April, also serves as an indicative example in this respect.

Overcoming the obstacles erected by the U.S. Administration, the consistent and purposeful peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union paves the way to establishing lasting peace and general security.

On the Pretext of 'Struggling Against Terrorism'

It is possible that a major role in the changes observed in ruling Western circles regarding the question of war and peace has also been influenced by events connected with the U.S. piratical attack on a sovereign UN member-state, Libya, an attack carried out, as is known, from an Air Force base on British territory, that is, on the the territory of one of the West European NATO members. If we leave aside the Conservative British Government, which gave the green light to the possibility of carrying out this bandit action, perhaps in all the other capitals of the U.S. West European allies agonizing questions are now being asked: What are the real limits of this alliance? What are the guarantees that the United States will consult with its partners on issues affecting their sovereignty and security? What difference does Washington make between NATO bases and strictly U.S. bases located on the territory of West European countries?

"These are all difficult questions fraught with complications and dramatic events," A. Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, says.

"A very serious situation, the worst situation I can remember, has taken place within the North Atlantic alliance," Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general was forced to admit, having in mind the differences between the United States and the majority of its West European allies in connection with the U.S. attack on Libya.

Addressing parliament's Chamber of Representatives on 30 April and answering deputies' questions, Belgian External Affairs Minister Tindemans said that Belgium, like other EEC countries, considers the U.S. attack on Libya "a flouting of the norms and principles of international law." Belgium, the minister said, is not in agreement with the U.S. Administration regarding the expediency and effectiveness of military measures of this kind. "Like other U.S. European allies, we are more inclined to think that such an aciton may lead to an increase in terrorist acts," Tindemans said. What is more, the minister continued, the Europeans also do not believe in the effectiveness of economic sanctions, the White House is insisting, as before, be adopted against Libya. Western Europe, according to Tindemans, is in favor of peaceful, political methods of settling international problems.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration is preparing to bring the usual pressure to bear on its partners to force them to follow the course of its adventurist policy of "new globalism."

The same old "struggle against terrorism" serves as the pretext for this. The arena in which Washington intends to begin its next bout of "arm twising" of its allies is to be the economic conference opening on 4 May in Tokyo between the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states -- the United States, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, and Canada. "The economic summit meeting of the seven countries in Tokyo will obviously be turned into an antiterrorist meeting. This is the meaning of the signal coming from the White House...," the British newspapers THE TIMES wrote in advance. Many Western observers assume, however, that far from all the statesmen going to Tokyo are prepared to stand in the frontline at American command.

In an interview with the newspaper LA STAMPA, Italian President F. Cossiga made it unequivocally known that solving the problem of terrorism is inconceivable without eliminating the root of the problem, which he, like the head of the Italian Government, B. Craxi, who is also going to Tokyo, sees as the unresolved nature of the Palestinian question. For its part, Paris, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI writes, "stresses that it will not tolerate even the slightest restriction of its diplomatic freedom by any accords on the 'struggle against terrorism.'"

With regard to Japan, the host of the conference, the KYODO TSUSIN agency reported that Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has put forth an effort to ensuring the meeting goes "as smoothly as possible," turning it into a "well rehearsed show to demonstrate the unity of the Western world." However, the agency continues, the unbridled position of the Washington administration on the so-called question of "international terrorism" has negated Nakasone's hopes of a "peaceful conference."

What is more, it is a secret to no one that Washington's emphasis on the terrorist issue has many aims. First, it is attempting to draw the attention of people and governments away from the main, cardinal problems of today -- the problems of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, putting an end to the arms race on earth, and preventing such a race in space. Second, to disguise its own policy and practice of terrorism. And third, to conceal the serious differences and direct clash of interests between the most developed capitalist states in the sphere of their trade, economic, and currency and financial relations.

On the eve of the Tokyo meeting of "the seven," the Japansese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, in conjunction with the Gallup Institute, conducted a public opinion poll in Japan, the United States, Britain, the FRG, and France. It is characteristic that those participating in this poll said that they expect from the leaders of the capitalist states first and foremost "a contribution to the cause of peace and disarmament" and also "an improvement in the world economic situation." However, even today we can say that these expectations will not be justified if the Tokyo meeting of "the seven" goes according to the American scenario.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD081801 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

Certain aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as issues of mutual interest, were discussed.

IVANOV ASSAILS U.S.-CHINA MILITARY DEAL

OW081310 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 7 May 86

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] U.S. mass media have been commenting on the visit of Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff on the Chinese People's Liberation Army, to the United States. His visit has been attracting attention because during the visit he plans to solve problems concerning a proposed U.S. sale of electronic equipment for military aircraft worth $550 million to China. Ivanov, a foreign affairs observer of this station, has the following comment:

The sale of arms and military equipment is one of the very important sources of income for the United States. The military and political benefit gained from giving military aid to some countries is also of great significance to the U.S. ruling clique. According to most U.S. observers, the military deal between the United States and China serves mainly a political purpose. Of course, one should neither overlook its trade aspects. After all, it is a deal of more than $500 million.

On the planned U.S. sale of military equipment to China, some observers pointed out that the sale will be almost equal in value to the annual U.S. military aid to Taiwan. This shows that Washington plans to keep its military relations with Beijing and Taipei at the same level in order to alleviate the dissatisfaction of the Chinese public about the continued U.S. support of the Kuomintang bandit gang in Taiwan. In other words, Washington has not stopped its two-China, or one-China and one-Taiwan, policy.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. decision to provide China with a large amount of military equipment is an important step in depeloping U.S.-Chinese military relations. The paper says in a tense situation the so-called strategic cooperation between the United States and the PRC is particularly important and necessary to China, and that it is justified due to the threat from the Soviet Union. The fact is, both Washington and Beijing are clearly aware that such a threat does not now exist, and never has..

Listeners, you probably still remember that during his visit to China in the spring of 1984, U.S. President Reagan made great efforts to peddle his anti-Soviet U.S.-Chinese strategic cooperation plan. Earlier, Pentagon leader Weinberger had put forth such an idea. During his visit to China in February 1985, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz proposed a strategic dialogue. Before the visit, the relations completely conformed with U.S. interests in Asia. Everyone knows what interests he was referring to. The United States is trying its utmost to build a so-called eastern front to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to oppose the liberation and liberation and revolutionary movement. Of course, U.S. and Chinese interests have nothing in common at all; it is impossible for the two countries to share the same interests.

'CORAL SEA' ARRIVES IN SPAIN FOR MANEUVERS

LD090623 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 9 TASS -- The U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" which participated in the United States' recent armed aggression against Libya has cast anchor in the Gulf of Cadiz on Thursday, opposite the U.S. naval base in Rota, Spain. As the EFE news agency reports, the aircraft carrier's escort ships -- a cruiser, a destroyer, and a corvette also arrived at the base at Rota.

Spanish newspapers associate the maneuvers of the U.S. Sixth-Fleet ships with a report by the U.S. CBS TV network about a new attack being prepared by the United States against Libya.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN BERLIN BLAST QUESTIONED

LD071324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- TASS commentator Yuriy Lvov writes:

The Washington administration continues to whip up the fraudulent campaign on "international terrorism," seeking a pretext for new acts of military brigandage against progressive regimes in the Middle East that are not to U.S. liking. Fresh evidence of this is a fabrication of the U.S. special services distributed via AP news agency, in which an attempt is made to accuse yet another independent Arab state of the blast on 5 April at the West Berlin "La Belle" discotheque -- this time Syria. In confirmation of this version, the agency refers to the arrest in West Berlin of "two Jordanian citizens" who are allegedly linked with Syria and have already "confessed" that they previously carried out another terrorist act in West Berlin. "From sources in the security organs it has also been learned that the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin is involved in the preparations for that act," AP declares significantly.

As we know, in Washington responsibility for the blast at the West Berlin discotheque was originally groundlessly placed on Libya. Only hours after the bast, high-ranking representatives of the administration made public accusations against that Arab country. U.S. special services organized the "leak" to the newspapers of materials designed to show that allegedly the administration had "weighty evidence" of the complicity of Libya and its diplomatic missions in Europe in that terrorist act. The anti-Libyan campaign culminated in an act of direct armed aggression against the country: U.S. Armed Forces on Washington's orders bombed residential districts of major Libyan cities, resulting in the deaths of totally innocent people.

Now history is repeating itself, with the sole difference being that the object of persecution is now Syria -- another Arab state whose independent policy causes irritation to imperialist and Zionist circles. As in the case of Libya, Washington is acting crudely and brazenly. Several days ago, the White House publicly admitted the possibility that the United States may mount an armed strike against Syria. Two days ago, public attacks on Syria were made by State Department official spokesman C. Redman, and yesterday by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. A real call for armed attack on Syria was made by Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin who is currently in the United States and has evidently forgotten the lessons of the 1973 war.

Washington leaders, gripped by chauvinist fever and openly neglecting elementary logic, are trying to untie their hands to mount another military action in the Arab east, while heaping one absurdity upon another.

The contradictions in Washington's "argument" are very blatant. Indeed, if Libya is to blame for the blast at the West Berlin discotheque, as the White House solemnly assures us, how can Syria also be an accomplice to it, as the U.S. special services are claiming now through the AP mouthpiece? And if Syria bears responsibility for that act of terrorism, then Libya had nothing to do with it. In other words, the United States possesses no evidence (let alone "weighty") pointing to the complicity of Libya, and consequently knowingly embarked on deceit of the public and forgery in order to justify armed aggression against a sovereign state.

In the world press, details are appearing testifying to the fact that in reality the terrorist act in West Berlin was organized by the U.S. special services: It gave Washington a convenient pretext for a demonstration of the "Reagan doctrine" -- armed brigandage and dictate in the international arena. This is indicated, for instance, by the ADEN NEWS AGENCY ANA, which stresses that the blast at "La Belle" discotheque was carried out by the U.S. CIA in collaboration with Israel's "Mossad". This is shown, in view of the agency, by the fact that the United States prepared in good time medical planes to evacuate the wounded from West Berlin, and that the explosive device was made of explosives of U.S. manufacture and was taken to the discotheque by U.S. servicemen linked with a group of drug dealers. Such groups, ANA stresses, are set up and financed by the CIA and Israeli special services for the preparation of terrorist acts. As for some "message" intercepted by the Americans, which the Americans attribute to the Libyans, this was radioed by U.S. Sergeant Hower nicknamed "Colonel," and for the transmission he used a special vehicle sent for this purpose to the GDR capital.

Truth will win out. The provocation of the blast at "La Belle" discotheque bears the clear fingerprints of the CIA. And these dirty traces cannot be erased by any attempts by Washington to shift responsibility for the terrorist act on to Libya, Syria, or any other country not to the liking of the White House.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM071504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Rejoinder": "Variant Readings Emerged"]

[Text] The camp of Western special services is at panic stations: A nonstop quest is in progress for evidence to prove Libya's complicity in the bomb explosion at the West Berlin discotheque and thus provide justification for the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. Do not for a moment imagine, though, that the U.S. and West German Pinkertons are sifting the debris around the clock in search of any loose buttons from a terrorist's trousers. They are using a method whose invention is credited to a Texan farmer's wife. Her husband got the idea that he had invented a super-efficient feed ration which would make his hens lay many more eggs than when fed their normal feed. Indeed, the number of eggs laid did increase sharply, but this had absolutely nothing to do with the new feed. The kind-hearted farmer's wife, eager to please her husband, was buying eggs all over the neighborhood and putting them underneath the hens....

Something along these lines is being done by the U.S. and West German special services. They are diligently slipping into the press reports about some "coded cables" that the "terrorists" had allegedly sent to Tripoli. To judge by all accounts, the famous "coded cables" constitute the main and only "evidence" providing the basis for conclusions that Libya was behind the perpetrators of the explosion in West Berlin.

But something did not quite work for the "knights of the cloak and dagger." They are fussing about the confusing each other. According to FRG press reports, for example, translations of the same cables done by U.S. and West German specialist differ radically from one another. Moreover, Bonn and Washington did not even bother to agree on the date when these mythical "coded cables" were intercepted. Furthermore, the Americans became so carried away that, according to their story, the cable in which the "terrorists" reported the successful execution of the operation was sent even before... the explosion itself. Such absurdities are piled one on top of another.

"Significant differences of opinion emerged during the evaluation of these cables", the journal DER SPIEGEL wrote in a supremely diplomatic style in this connection. Due to political considerations, however, the very same journal went on, these "differences were smoothed over." To put it briefly, the special services tried to tie up the loose ends in the false stories they themselves concocted. Matters even went as far as attempts being made, on the basis of these crude forgeries -- the would-be "intercepted radiograms" -- to substantiate accusations against the USSR that supposedly was unwilling "to cooperate in preventing the explosion." Alas, the professional forgers lack the sense of respectability typical of the farmer's wife. She deemed it necessary to speak openly about her tricks. And yet unfortunately, no disclaimers seem to be forthcoming from Washington and Bonn. They are, like before, searching for Libyan-made trouser buttons, in other words "evidence," if you pardon the expression.

PROFESSOR HITS U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' OF UNITED NATIONS

PM071035 Mowcow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 86 Mroning Edition p 4

[Interview with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Prof G.I. Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet UN Association, by correspondent A. Ivanko: "Policy of Undermining The United Nations"]

[Text] For several years in succession now, the U.S. ruling circles and some of their allies have been pursuing a policy of undermining the authority of the United Nations, trying to belittle the organization's activity in every possible way, and sabotaging the fulfillment of resolutions. Our correspondent A. Ivanko discussed what lies at the bottom of this policy with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Prof G.I. Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet UN Assoication.

Question: What is the present U.S. stand regarding the United Nations?

G.M.: The U.S. attitude toward the United Nations is one of the links in U.S. imperialist foreign policy. Having chosen the doctrine of "neoglobalism" as its basis, the United States is carrying our crude armed interference in the affairs of free people. Increasingly stepping up the arms race, it is continuing nuclear explosions, throwing down an open challenge to people who demand the introduction of a moratorium, following the USSR's example, to be followed by a total ban on nuclear tests.

This policy of undermining the world community's interests signifies a most flagrant U.S. violation of the obligations it assumed as a UN member more than 40 years ago, and, what is more, it attests to the international illegality of this policy.

During its existence, the United Nations has accumulated considerable experience which attests that, despite a number of shortcomings in its activity, it has made a definite contribution to preventing a new world war and organizing international cooperation. Washington for its part, disregarding the realities and the interests of the world community, is openly violating the UN Charter and decisions, creating numerous obstacles to its work, and carrying out propaganda aimed at discrediting the organization.

Question: A number of U.S. statesmen appeal for financial blackmailing of the United Nations. How do things stand in this sphere?

G.M.: Things are in no way confined to appeals. The Americans have lone been exerting real financial pressure on the United Nations and its members. This has led to a critical financial situation in the organization. The 40th UN General Assembly Session, devoted especially to this question, resumed on 28 April. On the whole, the UN annual budget totals approximately $850 million, that is, as UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar pointed out, an amount less than the cost of a single submarine equipped with nuclear weapons. The United Nations has now been found to be $100 million short of cash in hand. In addition, there is also a gradually increasing deficit in UN funds, which amounted to approximately $400 million by the beginning of this year.

Subscriptions to the regular UN budget are the duty of the members of any international organization. In violation of this regulation, the United States did not pay part of its subscription (approximately $70 million) in 1985 and intends to act likewise this year. Its example is being followed by the Republic of South Africa. A certain part of the debts has risen owing to the nonpayment of subscriptions by developing countries.

UN circles correctly blame the United States for the situation that has been created, regarding its actions as a manifestation of not so much financial as political blackmail aimed at returning the United Nations to the past and subordinating it to its policy. The U.S. delegation at the 40th General Assembly Session, for example, voted to that end against financing the World Disarmament Conference and advocated taking discriminatory measures with regard to Secretariat staffers -- citizens of the USSR and other socialist countries. And indeed, in point of fact, the problem is not of a financial, but a political nature. We know what vast sums the United States spends without difficulty on the arms race. As for the United Nations, according to the U.S. Senate's data, almost 40 percent of the UN budget is spent in the United States itself. Of course, it is not a matter here of funds.

The U.S. Congress recently adopted the "Kassebaum Amendment," which provides for a cut in the subscription to the UN budget from 25 to 20 percent if the organization does not accept Washington's ultimatum-like demands.

Even Washington's partners have voiced open dissatisfaction with the U.S. blackmail. The 12 EEC member-states have urged "the U.S. Administration to take the necessary steps and fulfill the obligations adopted before the United Nations." The U.S. financial blackmail is causing growing indignation in developing countries, against whose interests it has already struck palpable blows in a number of instances.

The USSR's stand on this question is profoundly principled and consistent. Our country has always opposed and now opposes the inflating of the UN Secretariat's staffs, increased spending on its upkeep, and the unjustified creation of new subdivisions. However the USSR rigorously fulfills its financial obligations to the United Nations.

It is characteristic that Washington exerts pressure on the United Nations not only on an intergovernmental level. For a number of years now the U.S. UN Association has been sabotaging its financial obligations to the World Federation of UN Associations, and it recently announced its total refusal to make subscriptions to that organization's budget.

Question: What is the essence of U.S. policy in specialized UN establishments?

G.M.: The U.S. Administration is conducting a massive offensive against a number of specialized establishments that adhere in their activities to the aims and principles of the United Nations.

As long ago as 1977, the United States withdrew from the International Labor Organization [ILO] on the pretext of its "politicization." In fact, the reason for this was the ILO decisions condemning pro-U.S. terrorist regimes. It is characteristic that, finding itself completely isolated, 3 years later the United States was forced to renew its membership of the ILO. In 1982, Washington mounted an offensive against the IAEA, and sharp criticism began to be leveled at the WHO and UNICEF. On 1 January 1985, the United States withdrew from UNESCO. The same reason was put forth -- the organization's "politicization".

FIRING OF DEFENSE AIDE RAISES QUESTIONS

PM070818 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Dismissed...For Being Talkative"]

[Text] Washington, 2 May -- Michael Pillsbury, assistant under secretary of defense for policy planning, has been dismissed. The AP news agency was informed of this by Pentagon spokesmen who wished to remain anonymous.

Although the official reason for the dismissal has not been given, officials have reported that Pillsbury paid with his position because he told journalists highly secret details of the U.S. involvement in the undeclared wars against Angola and Afghanistan. In particular, in March he told a number of reporters of the U.S. Administration's decision to begin deliveries of modern Stinger antiaircraft missiles to bandits of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola -- the Angolan terrorist group -- and also to Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The reasons behind Pillsbury's actions are still unkown. However, it is well known that the administration would like to keep information about these deliveries firmly under lock and key, and so the high-placed Pentagon official's "excessive talking" infuriated the White House. As AP points out, Pillsbury was put "on the carpet" and ordered to undergo a "lie detector" test. When he refused to do so, he was shown the door.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ELECTION OF NEW DRA LEADER

TV Cites Plenum Speech

LD071536 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] You know by now from television and radio reports that the PDPA Central Committee plenum which took place in Kabul has relieved Babrak Karmal at his request of the duties of general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee on health grounds. Comrade Najib, a PDPA veteran and an active participant in the April Revolution, has been unanimously elected to this post.

Speaking at the plenum in connection with his election to the post of general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Najib noted in particular that the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the party ranks is a most important task. [video shows still photograph of Najib] He stressed that the PDPA will be steadily implementing the decisions adopted at the previous Central Committee plenums concerning the expansion and strengthening of the social bases of the revolutionary order, and the provision for all strata of society and representatives of all Afghan ethnic groups and tribes to take an active part in managing state affairs. Under the conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and reactionary forces against our country and revolutionary achievements, Najib stressed, the party and the state will regard it as their most important task to strengthen the Afghan Armed Forces and to enhance their fighting capability in every possible way. Najib said that our fundamental task is to stop the bloodshed and to establish peace and quiet on Afghan territory. In his speech at the plenum Najib noted that the further strengthening and development of friendship with the USSR, great Lenin's party, and the heroic Soviet people will be at the center of all work.

PRAVDA Carries Gorbachev Congratulations

PM071448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Najib!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee I warmly and cordially congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

A staunch fighter for the Afghan people's interests and an active participant in implementing Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy, you have won deserved prestige in the party and among the people and you devote all your energy to the struggle for fundamental socioeconomic transformations in your homeland and for the strengthening of its sovereignty.

Your personal contribution to strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship and to developing and broadening all-around fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA is well known.

We wish you, Comrade Najib, and all PDPA members, new successes in implementing the aims and tasks of the April Revolution.

M. Gorbachev

PRAVDA Cities Najibullah's Thanks

PM081336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich! I cordially thank you for the warm congratulations on my election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and for the high assessment of my activity in the party's ranks in the name of the triumph of the ideas of the April Revolution.

In my responsible new post, relying on the support of our entire party and the people, I will make every effort to implement the PDPA's general course of carrying out fundamental socioeconomic transformations; defending Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty against the encroachments of counterrevolution, imperialism, and regional reaction; and strengthening and expanding all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

The PDPA and the Afghan people are profoundly appreciative of and value highly the immutable international aid and support for revolutionary Afghanistan on the part of the CPSU and the courageous people of the Land of the Soviets, and they firmly support the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, preserving and strengthening peace on our planet, and ensuring the peoples' independence and free development.

I express firm confidence that the relations of friendship and all-around fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to faithfully serve the long-term interests of the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and of peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

We wish you, esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, the CPSU Central Committee, and all members of the great Lenin's party great successes in carrying out the impressive creative tasks outlined by the historic 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the USSR's further economic and social development and in the struggle for peace and the elimination of the nuclear threat.

With respect,

Najib

SHEVARDNADZE, DRA ENVOY DISCUSS POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD071207 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- Edward Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has received today Ambassador of the Demoractic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR Habib Mangal at the latter's request. The conversation covered issues pertaining to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Both sides stressed the intention to further strengthen and develop the friendly, goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and the DRA in the interests of the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES USSR AT KABUL CEREMONY

LD090828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1829 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Kabul, 8 May (TASS) -- A festive gathering took place here today devoted to the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. In the presidium of the gathering were Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; B. Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Major General N. Muhammad, DRA minister of defense and candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; and other Afghan party and state figures and military leaders.

Babrak Karmal expressed greetings to the Soviet people. On behalf of the Afghan people, the PDPA and the Armed Forces of the DRA he congratulated the Soviet people on their notable festival, and expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for the timely aid shown to the DRA, including its military aid. Speaking about Afghan-Soviet friendship, which has been proven through the years, B. Karmal stressed that the heroism of the Soviet people during World War II kept fascist Germany from seizing Afghanistan and then India. The true internationalism of the Soviet people, which showed itself so clearly in the period of the war, has become the banner of the Leninist policy of the USSR in our days also. The peoples of the planet struggling against colonialism and imperialism know that they have a true friend -- the Soviet Union -- and this knowledge fills them with the certainty of victory, B. Karmal pointed out in conclusion.

NAJIBULLAH PRAISES USSR AID IN TRIBAL MEETING

LD081226 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 8 May 86

["Najib's Meeting With Elders of Pashtun Tribes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul May 8 TASS -- Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), met with elders of the free tribes.

During the meeting he dwelt on questions related to the settlement of the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the standing of the country on the international scene.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee emphasized the need of strengthening Afghan-Soviet friendship further and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its vast and diverse assistance to Afghanistan.

He urged the free tribes to make efforts to safeguard independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Speaking on behalf of their tribes, the participants in the meeting assured the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee that they would continue to perform their duties with respect to fraternal Afghanistan firmly and unswervingly.

TASS ANALYST CRITICIZES IRAN'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' ACTIONS

LD081759 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS News Agency Vasily Kharkov writes:

Groups of Afghan counter-revolutionaries staying in Iran, toeing the line set by Tehran, come out with vicious attacks at the USSR policy with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the fruitfully developing Soviet-Afghan friendship and cooperation. Despite the warning made by the Soviet side in this connection, the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign persists with the backing of the Iranian authorities. Last Saturday, for instance, an anti-Soviet medley [as received] took place in one of the central hotels in Tehran. Since this gathering of counter-revolutionaries was zealously advertised by the Iranian mass media, it is obvious that it was held with the blessing of the Iranian authorities. It is not accidental that the participants in the gathering were so eager in the expressions of gratitude to their Iranian masters for assistance and support.

Artificially stirred up anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan actions of the counter-revolutionaries that found asylum in Iran attest to the growing aggressiveness of the course of the present Iranian leadership with regard to the sovereign Afghan state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Iranian rulers would like to influence Afghanistan's policy, would like to dictate to Afghanistan what road it should take, what government it should have and whom it should chose as friends. Iran's Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, addressing a recent meeting of the Political Council of the government, openly made calls for creating in Afghanistan a regime "suiting Muslims' wishes". Such pan-Islamic tendencies have been manifested in Tehran ever more clearly.

It must be noted that at present anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan hullabaloo is whipped up in Iran at a time when there exist conditions for reaching progress in the political settlement around Afghanistan. Indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks whose new round just started in Geneva, approached a particularly important stage.

The Soviet Union's principled stand on Afghanistan was set out at the 27th CPSU Congress. "We should like, in the nearest future, to withdraw the Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan at the request of its government", Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the political report to the congress. "We have agreed with the Afghan side on the schedule for their phased withdrawal as soon as a political settlement is reached that will ensure an actual cessation and dependably guarantee the non-resumption of foreign armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan".

But this is precisely what is opposed by external imperialist and reactionary forces that have unleashed the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

ANTI-REBEL OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

PM061000 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Successful Operation; the Afghan Army Has Eliminated a Dushman Lair"]

[Text] Kabul -- Ten kilometers or so outside Khowst city, the center of a district with the same name, the plain which surrounds the city rises into steep, scrubby mountains. There are rocks, narrow ravines, and difficult mountain paths, and this is the place which the dushmans chose for their biggest base in southeast Afghanistan, built up over many years. However, the mountains which the counterrevolutionary gangs sought to exploit to their own advantage did not help them at the decisive moment. As reported earlier, as a result of a large-scale Afghan Army operation the dushman lair in the Zhawara area was completely destroyed.

A few days after the fighting ended, many facts revealing the true role of the bandit "citadel" and the importance which the ringleaders and foreign patrons of the counterrevolution attached to the base in Zhawara, which they regarded as an "impregnable fortress," emerged.

It did indeed look like a fortress: three lines of defenses built by Western specialists according to the last word in military engineering; a carefully conceived fire plan making use of the commanding heights; and a strong and well organized network of air defenses comprising surface-to-air missiles, including the modern British Javelin missiles, mountain anti-aircraft installations, Oerlikons, and large-caliber machine guns adapted for firing at air targets. The Zhawara defenses were complemented by heavy artillery and missile installations 3 km from the dushman base, on Pakistani territory.

So what were these defenses protecting? Above all the operational headquarters which effectively directed the operations of gangs in Paktia, Paktika, Kabul, and other provinces in eastern and central Afghanistan, and a radio station; a whole complex of 49 arms and ammunition dumps and clothing and food stores, and the Ilmarkhavzay transshipment base in the immediate vicinity of Zhawara, through which the gangs received their supplies; a training center for enhancing the "skills" of the adepts at killing and plundering; a cartridge factory equipped with machine tools and an automated production line for making ammunition for the British (BUR)-303 rifles and large-caliber machine guns and also armories; a motor vehicle repair shop, a hospital, a pharmacy, a medicine store, a prison for dissenters, and finally the residences of the ringleaders and foreign instructors and their recreation facilities -- a restaurant and a bar. The construction of this complex was no accident. It pursued far-reaching aims, with the formation of some kind of "Islamic government of Afghanistan" as the ultimate aim. The immediate defense of these installations was entrusted to a regiment of specially trained cutthroats under the command of a certain Jalaluddin, who was the right-hand man of Hekmatyar, the leader of Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan.

However, the criminal plans of the counterrevolutionaries and their transatlantic patrons were not to be realized. Despite extremely difficult terrain, unfavorable weather conditions, and intensive dushman and Pakistani artillery fire, units of the Afghan Army, clearing the way for the combat hardware, advanced persistently. Massing their forces on the approaches to Zhawara, they launched a decisive attack against the enemy. Servicemen from the units of Generals Mouhammad Asef and Mukhgar Ali distinguished themselves during the fighting.

The final stage of the operation was directed by General Abdol Ghafur, first deputy chief of the DRA Armed Forces General Staff. Abandoning their dead and wounded and their weapons and munitions, the dushman gangs were forced to flee to Pakistan.

Neither the 10 rocket launchers urgently transferred to the battle zone from Peshawar on Hekmatyar's orders, nor the great number of conferences among counterrevolutionary leaders in Peshawar and Islamabad attended by U.S. advisers, nor the regular units of the Pakistani army which massed along the border, nor even the 200 Pakistani "malishey" (armed border guards) hastily sent in to lend a hand, whose corpses were later seen littering the ground around Zhawara, were any help.

What did the eyewitnesses who entered the bandit lair see immediately after the fighting was over? Heaps of abandoned weapons, munitions and metal scrap -- mangled motor vehicles ready for shipment to Pakistan, to the armaments factory near Taxila.

During the combat operations 252 fortified fire positions were destroyed, 6,000 antitank and 12,000 antipersonnel mines were disarmed and removed, hundreds of missiles and missile launching installations, thousands of artillery shells and rockets, and millions of cartridges for submachine guns, rifles, and machine guns were captured.

The dushman losses totaled in excess of 2,000 men killed, and, according to a rough estimate, more than double that figure in wounded. Almost the entire bandit leadership in this sector was put out of action. Among those killed were Jalaluddin's deputy Maulawi Arsalakh; Khan Mohammad, chief of the security service of the base; Yar Mohammad, the head of the training center; and three advisers, presumably from Western Europe, whose names are being established. Jalaluddin himself received several serious wounds and lost his beard; it went up in smoke. At the last moment his bodyguards succeeded in dragging their master away, to die, it is assumed.

The population of Khowst gave a warm welcome to the servicemen who destroyed the dushman lair. As was noted at a rally devoted to their return, the rout of the Zhawara base is an object lesson for all who still hatch plans for bringing back the past in Afghanistan and who are hoping to stop the process of progressive transformations in the DRA through the work of mercenary gangs.

On the eve of the festivities to mark the anniversary of the April Revolution, the inhabitants of the Afghan capital greeted the Kabul garrison servicemen who had taken part in the fighting around Khowst. M. Najibullah, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, addressing the meeting, pointed out the growing might of the DRA Armed Forces. He noted their readiness to rebuff any aggressor and emphasized the unity of the army and the people standing guard, in a single combat formation, over the gains of the national democratic revolution.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS FIGHTING AGAINST 'BANDIT FORMATIONS'

LD031743 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 May 86

[M. Leshchinskiy report from Afghanistan; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces have conducted a successful operation against bandit formations in the province of Paktia.

We are conducting this report for "Vremya" o[illegible]e of the largest operations by the Afghan Armed Forces this year from an artill[illegible] position. As a matter of fact, the operation here is already drawing to a close, and this long-range artillery is now firing at remnants of the defeated dushman force. Retribution caught up with them far away from here [video shows close-up of a gun being loaded]. The shells are exploding in mountain canyons and passes in the vicinity of the border with Pakistan, which the dushmans are now trying to leave by secret passages. Under the onslaught of aircraft and artillery, they are fleeing to wherever they have been coming from for many years in order to burn, kill and loot.

This part of Paktia province is like a large wedge driven deep into Pakistani territory. The fertile land is surrounded from three sides by dushman bases and camps. Seeking to please their masters, the bandits even boasted that this district was under their full control and torn away from democratic Afghanistan forever.

Conducting the first analysis of the operation right at a field command post, General Ghafur, who has been in command of the action, laid special emphasis on the might of the permanent strong points which have been erected here. Mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, trained by Pakistani generals, have boastfully declared these intallations to be unassailable, he said. But they gave way under the blows of Afghan aircraft and artillery. And here it is, the victory. [video shows plane landing at air field and officials atending a meeting] Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defense of the Republic, and other leaders of the party and the government have arrived to congratulate the troops who have arrived fresh from the battlefield with this victory. It was noted at the meeting that defeat of the enemy in the Province of Paktia is convincing evidence of the growing might of the Armed Forces of democratic Afghanistan [video shows troops standing in a parade formation].

DRA PEOPLE GREET, WELCOME AFGHAN SERVICEMEN

LD071613 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 May 86

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Leshchinskiy] This is how the Afghan people welcome the servicemen of its Army who have routed the latest nest of bandits. You can hear the excited cries. They are showering the servicemen with flowers and the first rose petals. These are true fighters for the freedom of their people and the people are greeting them. [video shows pictures of soldiers sitting on armored cars being feted by crowds, close-ups of smiling faces, including those of two elderly men with beards]

The swoop through the areas bordering on Pakistan by these fighters lasted more than one month. They went on the march, defeated bandit formations, blew up weapons stockpiles, cut off the dushmans' caravan routes, and removing mines in qishlaqs and villages. Until recently, gangs of the so-called Islamic Party of Afghanistan lorded over these parts, having proclaimed a jihad, a holy war of people's power. But, essentially, these defenders of Islam were fighting against their own people, against these little boys, old men, women, and clergymen.

Three months ago, the bandits killed the son of this mullah and on more than one occasion, made attempts on his life too. Now, while greeting the victors, the mullahs curse those who, hiding behind slogans about defending the holy faith, in fact betray it in return for handouts from their bosses in the west.

'DECEIVED' AFGHANS RETURN TO DRA, MASS RALLY

LD030905 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 3 TASS -- Over 300 people who had been deceived by hostile propaganda and left Afghanistan, have returned home. According to the BAKHTAR Agency, a mass rally was held on this occasion in the area of Spinbuldak, Kandahar Province.

Speaking on behalf of returning Afghans, Muhammad-Khan Mashhoor, a prominent leader of the Achakzai tribe, pointed out that they were grateful to the revolutionary authorities for a chance of expiating their guilt to the homeland and defending, together with their compatriots, its freedom and independence from encroachments of international imperialism and reaction. Meeting participants exposed real aims of Islamabad which is seeking to exploit Afghans who had come to Pakistan, for fanning up anti-Afghan ballyhoo and subversive activities against Afghanistan.

NEW CAMPS BUILT FOR DRA 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD071840 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 7 TASS -- According to a BAKHTAR Agency report, the construction of new camps for Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs has been started in Momand area, in the northwestern border province of Pakistan, with the knowledge and on direct orders of Islamabad. The population of that area has expressed a protest to the authorities, but the Pakistani Administration has declined the protest. Then the Pashtun tribes inhabiting that area declared that they were ready to come out arms in hand against the counter-revolutionaries and their backers.

A wave of mass demonstrations has recently swept the city of Peshawar, the administrative centre of the province. The demonstrators demanded that democracy be established in the country, dependence on the USA be ended and anti-Afghan bandit groups be immediately withdrawn from the north-western border province. Demonstrations and strikes have also been held at a number of educational establishments of Peshawar and other cities.

BAKHTAR CITED ON FIGHTING IN PAKISTANI BORDER AREA

LD081155 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 8 TASS -- Paramilitary units of Pashtun tribes destroyed tens of Afghan counter-revolurionaries and Pakistani Army soldiers in the region of Quarram in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan in recent days, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reported.

As a result of rocket fire a bridge on the road between the cities of Miram Shah and Razmak (north Wazirestan) was destroyed and extensive damage was caused to Farai airport (south Wazirestan).

Fire was also opened on Pakistani army barracks near Miram Shah. Three officers were killed and several servicemen wounded.

The present situation in the North-West Frontier Province, BAKHTAR said in a commentary, is a consequence of toughened reprisals of the Pakistani authorities against the democratic movement in the country and of tensions resulting from "scaled-up activities" of counter-revolutionary forces based there. In a bid to quell popular unrest the Islamabad regime is ever more often using the services of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who perform the role of punitive troops.

At the same time, BAKHTAR noted, despite massive demonstrations of the province's population in protest against the presence of counter-revolutionary forces there, Islamabad is carrying on with its policy of establishing more camps to provide training to counter-revolutionaries.

LAO GOVERNMENT HAILS SOVIET SECURITY PROGRAM

PM061535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Thwarting the Imperialists' Plans; Lao Government Statement"]

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May -- The 23 April Soviet Government statement contains constructive measures for strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. That is why Laos and the entire Lao people wholly support the peace initiatives put forth, a Lao Government statement published here says.

The main source of tension in the region now, the statement points out, is the militarist policy pursued by imperialism's reactionary forces. They are striving to knock together a so-called "Pacific Community" there with a view to expanding their military presence. All Asian and Pacific states must pool efforts in opposing these plans.

The Soviet Government statement is a great contribution to the struggle to reduce tension and strengthen peace both in this part of the world and worldwide. Laos, along with the fraternal Indochinese countries, has repeatedly put forward peace initiatives aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Laos is prepared to continue to contribute to the struggle to create nuclear-free zones in the Asia-Pacific region, to develop relations of friendship and equal cooperation among all states, and to ensure peace and security worldwide, the Lao Government statement stresses.

REAGAN ASIAN 'DOCTRINE' COMPARED TO NIXON AIMS

OW080239 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Durov commentary: "The Outline of New U.S. Doctrine in Asia"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. President's recent foreign tour showed that the focus of U.S. foreign policy is visibly and increasingly shifting to the Asian-Pacific region. Reagan will have covered 22,289 nautical miles during his 15-day trip, which is unprecedented since he took office. In our view, the not-so-important details have sufficed to illustrate the kind of significance that the current U.S. Administration accords to the Asian-Pacific region. Even more noteworthy is that people associate the Reagan trip with the formulation of the new U.S. policy and doctrine. Now the outline of the doctrine can be seen clearly enough.

On the eve of Reagan's trip Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN wrote that the purpose of the trip is to explain in concrete terms new collective security measures for the countries in the region. The newspaper said that the new theory will, as a whole, retain the spirit of Nixon's original Guam doctrine. Here the noteworthy phrase is: collective security. This was conceived by past American presidents, and the current President does not take exception.

In the rest of the world collective security is interpreted as a series of agreements and measures that are collectively adopted to prevent war and conflict, but in Washington it is understood as dividing international society into confrontational blocs and making allies to ensure U.S. imperialist interests. Seen from President Reagan's angle, in a sense his master plan for the Pacific Community of Japan, South Korea, Australia, and ASEAN countries will be the best realization of his idea on collective security. If we see things from this angle, the assertion of Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN is certainly right: We naturally have to compare Reagan's current doctrine to Nixon's Guam doctrine.

The realization of Reagan's new doctrine and establishment of the Pacific community could lead U.S. partners to tragic consequences. Take the Southeast Asian countries' alliance, a nonmilitary regional organization, as an example: It risks falling into the danger of becoming an Asian mercenary for Washington aggressive strategy and militarism, which in turn will inevitably lead to worsening relations between ASEAN countries and their Indochinese neighbors. This would probably completely dash the hope of some people in the ASEAN countries, who want to make Southeast Asia an area of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

The situation in the Asian-Pacific Region will, as a whole, undoubtedly worsen with the establishment of the Pacific Community.

The challenge that Washington presented to socialist and nonaligned countries in formulating the new Pacific doctrine poses special danger to peace and security in the region. As everyone knows, these countries have forwarded a series of proposals for ensuring security in Asia, which were made on the basis of genuine collective principles. The Reagan administration is using a new variety of aggressive alliance policy to counter these effective and constructive proposals.

SRV DAILY CITED ON ASEAN, CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

PM061530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ignoring Reality"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 May -- The United States is continuing to exploit the so-called "Cambodian question" as a means of attaining its own selfish political ends, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN points out. Commenting on the results of U.S. President R. Reagan's visit to the Indonesian island of Bali and his meetings there with ASEAN countries' representatives, the newspaper writes that the United States is hoping to isolate and weaken Vietnam and the other Indochina countries and force them to make political compromises. And although the past years have demonstrated the futility of a policy of pressure, the U.S. Administration is stubbornly clinging to it.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN notes that the ASEAN group also confirmed at the Bali conference its erroneous stance regarding the problems surrounding Cambodia. The meeting's participants demanded that Vietname enter into talks with the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." Here the ASEAN countries are forgetting the need to take account of the Cambodian people, who expelled the Pol Pot butchers and other reactionaries and have no desire for them to return. Ignoring reality and stubbornly refusing to refrain from supporting the Khmer reactionaries, the United States and the ASEAN ruling circles are acting contrary to the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the people of the countries of Southeast Asia, the article stresses.

REPORTAGE ON GDR DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Comparison of Gromyko-Kessler Meeting

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 May carries in its Second Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and GDR Army General Heinz Kessler, defense minister and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on 5 May. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report, entitled "GDR Minister of National Defense Received in the Kremlin," has been compared with the Moscow TASS Russian version published in the 6 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp F 1-2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, from line three reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: a new war. This idea expressed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provided the keynote for his conversation with Army General (rewording);

Page F 2, paragraph four, line one reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: and H. Kessler expressed the unanimous opinion that the friendship (changing "agreed" to "expressed the unanimous opinion").

Arrives in Lvov

LD072343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow 7 May (ADN) -- Within the framework of his official friendship visit to the USSR, Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was a guest Wednesday of Soviet Army units stationed in the Carpathian Military District. At a comradeship-in-arms meeting of the famous Iron Division, Army Gen Kessler and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Armed Forces Warsaw Pact Joint both spoke.

Army Gen Kessler traveled from Moscow where he was officially seen off by Sergey Sokolov, USSR defense minister, marshal of the Soviet Union, and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Army Gen Kessler arrived in Lvov this morning where he was given a cordial welcome by Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander of the troops of the Carpathian Military District. Following a wreath-laying ceremony at the town's Lenin memorial and a meeting with Viktor Dobrik, first secretary of the CPSU oblast committee, Army Gen Kessler, the National People's Army [NVA] generals accompanying him, and GDR Ambassador Egon Winkelmann visited a training center for the ground forces.

At a comradeship-in-arms meeting with soldiers of a tank regiment this evening, the GDR defense minister said: "To cherish the alliance with the USSR and the comradeship in arms with its mighty Armed Forces, and to constantly consolidate them, was, is and will remain decisive for the policy of the SED Central Committee and the Government of the GDR, and it will also remain a principle of NVA leadership, education, and training." Heinz Kessler stressed: "The soldiers of our Armies stand on watch in defense of socialist achievements and in defense of the peaceful lives of our working people, our wives, and our children. They defend the magnificent goals that our peoples have set for themselves at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress."

"The soldiers of our Army," stressed Army Gen Kessler, "are constantly developing and deepening relations with the Soviet Army, namely, to members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and do everything to make German-Soviet friendship strong and insuperable, as a firm wall against all imperialist attacks. The Soviet soldiers and the members of the NVA today stand shoulder to shoulder at the center of Europe on watch in the defense of socialism."

In his address, Marshal Kulikov stressed the great responsibility of the socialist armed forces for the preservation of peace. He pointed out that in view of the tense international situation, the Soviet Union regards it as its prime duty to do everything to prevent a further slide into a nuclear catastrophe. The latest peace initiatives by the USSR, which were in accord with the vital interests of all peoples, were strongly supported by the socialist fraternal countries and many other states. People are hoping for a change for the better in the political atmosphere.

Marshal Kulikov stressed that the international situation requirs an increase in the collective defense capability of the fraternal states and the combat strength and combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces. He paid tribute to the fact that the GDR's NVA, in close militant alliance with the other fraternal armies, is successfully fulfilling the tasks for the further consolidation of the collective defense.

Seen Off by Kulikov

LD082227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Army General Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, who has been on an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR minister of defense, left the Soviet Union for home today. At the airport he and the persons accompanying him were seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forecs; Dobrik, first secretary of Lvov Obkom; and other officials. Before the flight, the guests from the GDR visited the Lvov Higher Military-Political College.

GDR AMBASSADOR DELIVERS LIBERATION DAY ADDRESS

LD082041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Statement by Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, to mark 8 May observance of GDR Liberation Day; Winkelmann in Russian -- recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Dear comrades, on these May days the citizens of the German Democratic Republic turn their thoughts back with deep gratitude to the victory of the Soviet Union over German imperialism. Our people have profited from the opportunity brought by the liberation. This was reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress, which summed up the impressive results of the development of the GDR as a politically stable and economically strong state. We have made significant progress in fashioning a developed socialist society, noted Erich Honecker, gerneral secretary of the SED Central Committee.

However, the consistent promotion of our well-tried course of unity of economic and social policies urgently requires a still more effective blend of the advantages of socialism with the gains of the scientific-technical revolution, and a further, accelerated increase in labor productivity.

Our party sees close struggle cooperation with the CPSU as a token of successful work in the building of socialism and the struggle for peace. A high appraisal of this community of interest was given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his improtant address to the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, which he called a major event in the life of the GDR and a new landmark on the path of socialism.

Comrades, the GDR is applying great efforts to foster the implementation of the Soviet program to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The new peace initiative proclaimed by Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev in Berlin met with the unanimous approval of our people and all peace-loving people of the globe. The GDR will increase its contribution to reducing the danger of war, and by means of a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation it will energetically struggle to improve the international situation and return to detente.

Dear friends, permit me to congratulate you with all my heart on Victory Day, and to wish you great new successes in implementing the decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress. Thank you for your attention.

ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION VISIT POLISH ENTERPRISE

LD082031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that is in Poland, led by Comrade Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Committee on Foregin Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Katowice Voivodship today. Ferensztajn, first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee, briefed the visitors on the achievements of this extremely important industrial region of the country, and with its problems and tasks in the socioeconomic sphere. Great attention was devoted to questions of further deepening Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The Soviet parliamentarians told of the progress of practical implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Zimyanin noted particularly the role of science and technology in speeding up the USSR's socioeconomic development, the importance of the maximum activation of the human factor and of the use of the experience and achievements of all the countries of the socialist community to raise further their economic and defense might.

On the same day the delegation visited the Katowice metal-working combine, one of the biggest in the PPR and a symbol of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation.

Wreaths were laid at the monument to the liberating Soviet serviceman in the town of Sosnowiec.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

PM061253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Community of Fraternal Cultures"]

[Text] Workers from fraternal Poland will become acquainted with the exhibition "The People and the Party Are One," set up by the USSR Central Museum of the Revolution. The showing of the exhibition, which tells of Soviet people's struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, is envisaged by a protocol on cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art for 1986. It was signed in Moscow on 29 April.

Many interesting meetings and acquaintances await art lovers from the two countries. The Novosibirsk Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet, the honored Georgian SSR Symphony Orchestra, The Moscow Taganka Theater of Drama and Comedy, the Orenburg National Choir, and other collectives will go on tour in Poland.

Guests from Poland will include the Krakow J. Slowacki Theater of Drama, a chamber choir from Poznan, the Warsaw Chamber Opera, and laureates of the Soviet song festival in Zielona Gora.

Direct cooperation between theaters, museums, academic institutions, and libraries will continue. There will be an exchange of fine art exhibitions.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO VISIT USSR 'MID-MAY'

LD061754 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu will make a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union in mid-May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK DESCRIBES RECENT MOSCOW TALKS

PM061257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dynamic Development"]

[Text] Prague, 29 Apr -- The dynamic development of relations between the USSR and the CSSR fully corresponds to the vital interests of the Czechoslovak peoples. The main task in the development of our relations with the Soviet Union is to establish the maximum interconnection between our countries' economies and scientific and technical potentials. This was said by CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek in an interview with Czechoslovak journalists, He stressed that the talks held in Moscow reaffirmed their totally similar views on all questions of international life.

We want, the minister said, to make the maximum contribution system. The way to do this is by implementing the program for eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, which was contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January this year and approved at the 27th CPSU Congress.

He noted that the fundamental interests of all European countries are also met by the new Soviet proposals on a mutual reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, including all components of ground troops and tactical air forces of the European states, as well as of the United States and Canada, that are stationed in Europe.

The basic source of tension in the world, B. Chnoupek said, is the aggressive militarist policy of the United States, which strives, with the support of its allies, to whip up the spiral of the arms race.

YELTSIN RETURNS; MET BY DOLGIKH, OTHERS

LD082240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Yeltsin, which had been taking part in the work of the Eighth Congress of the German Communist Party in Hamburg, returned to Moscow today from Bonn. At the airport it was welcomed by Comrade Dolgikh and senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WEST BERLIN

PM081331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by N.S. Yermakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU obkom, left Moscow for West Berlin 7 May at the invitation of the Board of the West Berling Socialist Unity Party.

POLYAKOV MEETS OFFICIALS IN MADRID, HOLDS TALKS

LD072105 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 7 TASS -- Soviet-Spanish consultations on questions of the Middle East situation, including Middle East settlement, were held in Madrid on May 5-6. Member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Polyakov participated in the consultations from the Soviet side, while general director of the Africa and Middle East Department of Spain's Foreign Minister J. Descallar, from the Spanish side.

Vladimir Polyakov was received by General Secretary for Foreign Policy Questions of the Foreign Ministry of Spain Maximo Cajal.

UK ACCUSED OF LEADING BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PREPARATIONS

LD081548 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 May 86

[Commentary by Viktor Glazov]

[Text] The French news agency has reported that on 1 May a fire destroyed a laboratory at a top secret chemical research complex at Porton Down, Wiltshire. Fortunately, components of biological weapons did not leak into the atmosphere. Viktor Glazov makes the following comment.

It is hard to imagine the consequences of the possible disaster. The densely populated areas of Britain could have suffered severe losses. The catastrophe could have affected areas far beyond the British Isles. Biological weapons were tested at Gruinard Island, off the northwestern coast of Scotland, during World War II. To this day any person who dares to step on the island is in deadly danger of contamination. Pentagon documents declassified in the early 1950's proved that the United States had closely cooperated with research and testing organizations in the United Kingdom in the sphere of developing biological weapons. Thirty years later, the British press reported that test tubes with deadly micro-organisms apparently continued traveling across the Atlantic. In the British Isles they disappear at laboratories of the military-chemical complex in Porton Down.

According to other press sources, Britain now actually holds the lead among the West European NATO countries in preparations for the use of chemical and biological weapons. In June 1981 THE TIMES spoke of long cherished plans of using biological weapons for offensive purposes. It said that as far back as in 1946 Britain made plans of nuclear bombardments and biological attacks on the Soviet Union. There is every reason to think that such old traditions of developing biological weapons have led to the stockpiling of the deadly mass annihilation arms in the territory of the country. The recent incident in Porton Down showed the danger of storing such weapons even in peaceful times.

In the early 1980's the bacteriological warfare laboratory, placed in the hands of the Department of Health, was returned to the Defense Ministry because of repeatedly new needs in the sphere of bacteriological warfare. This means new tests, studies and weapons, the slightest leakage of which can threaten the population and cause an uncontrolled situation. Meanwhile, the agreement banning the development, production, and storing of biological weapons came into force back in 1975. The document combined the steps to scrap bacteriological weapons or use them for peaceful needs with efforts to protect the population and envionment. The fire in Porton Down was extremely dangerous. The assurances of the British officials that there was no leakage of a most dangerous type of modern weapons cannot disperse anxiety over the continuing preparations of Britain for warfare involving the use of bacteriological arms.

LEGAL AID TREATY WITH ITALY RATIFIED

LD072016 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- By its May 6, 1986, decree the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the convention between the USSR and Italy on legal aid in civil cases, which was signed in Rome on January 25, 1979.

NETHERLANDS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRADE PROSPECTS

LD292334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague, 29 Apr (TASS) -- In Utrecht on Monday a conference took place on economic aspects of the 27th CPSU Congress and prospects for the development of Soviet Netherlands relations. At the representative meeting, organized by the Netherlands-USSR Institute jointly with the Soviet Embassy and the USSR trade representation in the Netherlands, about 150 representatives of various Netherlands firms interested in establishing and expanding trade and economic links with the Soviet Union were present. Amongst them were such firms as DMV, "Stork," "Lyubimex," and "Peya" which have close and long-standing links with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Speaking at the conference, A. Butko, USSR trade representative in The Netherlands, noted that in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, good prospects have opened up before Netherlands firms for further developing mutually advantageous economic relations with the USSR. A representative from the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs emphasized that the USSR is a prospective trading partner for The Netherlands.

SYRIAN EMBASSY DENIES ROLE IN W. BERLIN RAID

LD082038 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 8 TASS -- The Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in the GDR has rejected the allegations that its staff members provided explosives for the persons who raided the headquarters of the German-Arab Society in West Berlin, the ADN news agency reports. The Embassy of the Syrian Rpublic resolutely rejects any assertions about its involvement in the explosions in West Berlin. Syria, as President Hafiz al-Asad stressed, is against any terror, the statement notes. At the same time Syria draws attention to the need clearly to distinguish between terror and national resistance, which the Arab people are giving in the occupied Arab lands in order to liberate them.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION RECEIVED IN SYRIA

JN071359 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Damascus -- Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received a Soviet Solidarity Committee delegation at 1000 this morning led by Comrade (Olgardar Suleymanov), deputy chairman of the Syrian Arab Solidarity Committee. After welcoming the guest delegation, Dr Qaddah reviewed the latest political developments as well as the escalation of the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its racist ally, Israel, in imposing hegemony on the region and expanding, at the expense of Arab land, by its recent aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the threat to commit an aggression by striking at our country's steadfastness. In this regard, Dr Qaddah stressed the position of our country under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in supporting and backing the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, as well as our country's determination to confront those aggressive provocations with a firm will and strong resolve.

Dr Qaddah praised the friendly Soviet Union's support for our country's steadfastness and firm position on the basis of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which was further entrenched and strengthened through the repeated meetings of the two countries' leaders, especially the latest meeting between Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, and CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet delegation affirmed its country's firm stand, supporting the Arab cause in general and our country's steadfast position on hostile schemes. It also praised the wise policy of our party under Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

LIBYA'S AL-TURAYKI WARNS UN ABOUT U.S. POLICY

LD082150 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] New York May 8 TASS -- 'Ali al-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative to the U.N., has warned about the threat of a new Israeli aggression against Syria. The American-Israeli partners, he told a press conference at the U.N. headquarters today, are intensively preparing to justify a new attack against that country, which is an obstacle in the way of implementation of their hegemonistic plans in the Middle East. An evidence of this are the fabrications about Syria's "involvement" in acts of terrorism, in particular, the blast in the discotheque in West Berlin, which are set afloat by the Western mass media. It is noteworthy that quite recently they in Washington declared that they allegedly had "irrefutable proofs" that responsible for the blast was another country -- Libya.

Instead of learning lessons from the failure of the aggression against Lebanon, of the attempts at breaking the resistance of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to ensure the implementation of their designs on the path of new aggression, Libya's permanent representative stressed that Israel would never dare to attack Syria without the U.S. Administration's direct approval. [sentence as received]

The policy of threats and aggression against the Arab countries has put the USA into a position of international isolation, 'Ali al-Turayki said. It is not accidental that the U.S. bandit aggression against Libya, a small non-aligned country, the brutal murder of Libyan children and women have been wrathfully condemned by an overwhelming majority of states and peoples of the world.

He expressed special gratitude of the Libyan people to the Soviet Union for solidarity with the small non-aligned country, which was a target of brutal United States aggression, for the concrete support in all fields. Our relations of friendship have never been so strong as they are today. We wish to preserve and strengthen this friendship. The USSR invariably and consistently comes out in support of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people, by the whole Arab world. We are natural allies. We are fighting for the attainment of the same aims, 'Ali al-Turayki emphasized.

'PEOPLE OF GOODWILL' SIDE WITH STILL-THREATENED LIBYA

PM090806 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 May 86 p 3

[R. Urmantsev "Libyan Reportage": "The Country Is on the Alert"]

[Excerpts] Tripoli, May -- Libya is healing the wounds inflicted by American aggression. Some districts in Tripoli and Banghazi are still cordoned off: Unexploded bombs are still being dug out of the ground. Fighters from the People's Resistance and members of revolutionary committee aktivs are patrolling around the clock. Calls for enhanced vigilance can be heard on radio and television. Air raids alerts are practiced at night.

To judge by everything, however, tranquility is not in sight. U.S. aircraft carriers continue to criss-cross the sea off Libya's coast. Threats continue from across the ocean. All kinds of embargo and blockade campaigns are being announced, one after the other. The propaganda bellows are going at full speed to fan the myth about omnipresent "Libyan terrorists." On the other side of the barricade is the staunchness, cohesion, and courage of the people of a small Arab state and their determination to defend their home, their present, and their future.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah enjoys the sympathy of all people of goodwill. Telegrams of solidarity from many national and regional trade union centers continue to arrive addressed to the General Congress of Producers, the Libyan trade unions. Delegations are arriving in Tripoli from all continents to express on-the-spot their support for the Libyan people's heroic struggle. Among them was a delegation from the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, which declared solidarity with Libya's working people on behalf of its member organizations. The newspapers and radio and television programs speak with profound gratitude about the firm stance of the Soviet Union, which resolutely condemned the U.S. aggressors.

SULTAN OF OMAN WELCOMES DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS

LD080908 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 8 May 86

["Sultan Qabus Welcomes Development of Relations with USSR" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Cairo May 8 TASS -- Oman highly evaluates the Soviet Union's support of Arab states' stance on the settlement of the Middle East crisis, Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman said at a ceremony of the presentation of credentials by the ambassador of the USSR to Oman.

OMAN NEWS AGENCY reports that Sultan Qabus declared for the development of relations between the USSR and Oman on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He also said that Oman strives to prevent the Indian Ocean from being converted into a source of international tension and expressed interest in holding consultations and exchange of views with the Soviet Union on regional problems of mutual interest. In his statement the head of state wished further progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

RYUYTEL, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN COSTA RICA

LD071901 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (TASS) -- A USSR delegation led by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here today. It is taking part in events connected with the inauguration of Oscar Arias Sanchez as president of the Republic of Costa Rica.

PRAVDA WRITER SCORES 'OCEAN VENTURE' MANEUVERS

PM061344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Zagorskiy "Commentator's Column": "Rejecting Blackmail"]

[Text] The Central American countries are now experiencing a period of upsurge in the national liberation movement. The victory of the revolution in Nicaragua and the country's successful repulsion of all attacks made on it by the forces of reaction, the fall of the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti, and other events in the region are causing great alarm to imperialist circles, which fear most of all that the liberated states' example will be followed by the other peoples.

That is why efforts are being made to check and control the revolutionary processes taking place in the region. On Haiti, for example, courtesy of Washington and behind the back of the people, there has merely been a "changing of the guard": The fugitive dictator was replaced by a "national government council," which has now been revamped as a "triumvirate." It is no wonder that a wave of anger has recently been rising against the new government's policy. The authorities are using repressive methods, going so far as to fire on peaceful demonstrations.

Demonstrations of the military might of the United states and its allies are constantly mounted to pressure the revolutionary forces. The other day, for example, manuevers code-named "Ocean Venture-86," involving the Armed Forces of the United States, Britain, and a number of small Caribbean states which obediently follow in the wake of White House policy, began in the Caribbean. Both the composition of the troops taking part in the war games and the "Ocean Venture-86" "scenario" clearly indicate that this action is markedly offensive, or more accurately, aggressive in character. You cannot help wondering whether it is not a matter of a rehearsal for direct military intervention against Nicaragua, plans for which Washington has long been hatching and the possibility of which the U.S. press has already repeatedly warned of. It seems that the new maneuvers are intended to intimidate the opposition and support the ruling pro-American "triumvirate" on Haiti.

"Ocean Venture-86" is by no means the first instance of imperialist intimidation in the Caribbean. The maneuvers are just one more step along the path of pressuring the states of Central America and the Caribbean. But the peoples of the region are fully determined to defend their interests despite the blackmail and threats.

U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES ENTER NEW STAGE

PM070846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general headline "Support for the People of Nicaragua"]

[Text] Managua, 4 May -- According to reports from Honduras, American troops based in the country are speeding up preparations for a new stage in the provocative military maneuvers being carried out on the border with Nicaragua. On the pretext of "training" operations more than 16,000 American and Honduran soldiers will be concentrated at the end of May 5 km from Nicaraguan territory, where they will be taking part in large-scale joint military maneuvers. According to statements made by Pentagon spokesmen, the American troops are under orders to enter into real combat operations "if a threat to their safety arises."

SHAMIR'S VISIT TO HONDURAN 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD051237 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Havana May 5 TASS -- According to press reports, Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has come to Honduras. On his arrival in the capital of this Central American country, he said that the main aim of his visit was "strengthening of bilateral relations" between Tel Aviv and Tegucigalpa.

Analysts believe that Y. Shamir's visit is of a provocative character, taking into account feverish military preparations conducted by Washington in Honduras. Speaking of its desire for strengthening relations with the Honduran puppet regime, Tel Aviv again shows, thereby, its unequivocal support for the Reagan Administration's aggressive course in Central America, running counter to the desire of the region's nations for peace and independent development.

The PRENSA LATINA agency points out that, as a result of a similar visit to Honduras in December 1982 by Ariiel Sharon, the then Israeli defence minister, an agreement was signed on Tel Aviv's deliveries of arms and materiel to Honduras and on sending there Israeli military advisers.

NICARAGUA RECEIVES GIFT OF 20,000 METRIC TONS OF GRAIN

OD080851 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Vessels carrying 20,000 metric tons of Soviet grain have reached ports in Nicaragua. The grain is a gift from the Soviet poeple to the people of Nicaragua, who are repelling the U.S. undeclared war against the Sandinist revolution. As it has been reported, U.S. mercenaries destroy crops and farm equipment in Nicaragua and kill or kidnap farmers.

NICARAGUAN VP BACKS CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE TREATY

LD080957 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government is prepared to sign a treaty of peace in the Central American region at any moment as soon as it receives firm guarantees that the United States will strictly observe it and will abandon plans aimed at invading Nicaragua. This has been stated in an interview with the Japanese newspaper "ASAHI SHIMBUN" by the Republic's Vice-President Sergio Ramirez. He resolutely condemned the Washington-nurtured plans for a military intervention against Nicaragua, emphasizing that Managua was in favour of solving the conflict in Central America as soon as possible by peaceful means and supported efforts being made in that direction by the Contadora Group countries.

MOSCOW RPP PREDICTS DOWNFALL OF STROESSNER'S REGIME

PY071454 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The political situation in Paraguay has taken a sharp turn for the worse. Before and during Labor Day antidictatorial demonstrations, protesters, and police clashed in the capital. Dozens of people were beaten and arrested. The government has lashed out at the opposition and this forebodes more repression.

According to observers in Asuncion, Stroessner's tyranny is facing, for the first time in 32 years, large-scale demonstrations of popular discontent with its policy. Amid mass demonstrations, the government made a poor attempt to stage a counter-demonstration by members of the ruling Colorado Party.

At this point everything seems to indicate that most Paraguayans oppose the rule of Stroessner and a handful of generals. The people are demanding democratic changes and solutions to burning social and economic problems.

Such a turnabout in the attitude of the Paraguayans was to be expected. For almost a third of a century Stroessner has been ruling the country through violence and special decrees. During the tyrant's tenure one out of every three Paraguayans has had to endure some sort of repression; hundreds of democrats have been kidnapped, murdered, and tortured. Among them are well-known Communist Party militants like Antonio Maidana, Miguel Angel Soler, and Emilio Roa. The oldest Latin American political prisoner is still languishing in jail: Captain Napoleon Ortigoza, who was imprisoned in 1962.

The prevailing atmosphere of obscurantism, intolerance, and violence is worsened by a severe economic crisis and widespread corruption among government officials. Approximately one-third of the population is unable to find jobs, and real estate is in the hands of an oligarchy made up of some 100 families and a handful of foreign corporations.

One-third of the Paraguayans have had to emigrate to escape poverty and political terror. The relationship between the dictator and his people can be easily and clearly described by the following example: After 30 years of rule, Stroessner is one of the 10 richest men in the world while the per capita consumption of meat in Paraguay has declined by 50 percent.

Obviously, this situation poses the following question: How has Stroessner managed to remain in power for so long? The reasons are many. In the 1950's Stroessner liberally hired former Nazis for his unprecedented gusto and organized resistance against the tyranny. Stroessner also resorted to social demagogery and blatant anticommunism and to political wheeling-and-dealing among the various bourgeois groups and the military. Stroessner's main suport, however, has been the Western powers led by the United States. They are the ones that provide Stroessner with money and arms to keep in mortal fear almost 4 million people who are submerged in misery and injustice. In exchange for this help, the dictator generously delivers to the multinationals his country's natural resources, tax exemptions, and other facilities.

It would be difficult to find a more obsequious lackey of the United States than Stroessner. For example, in 1965 he sent his soldiers to quell, side by side with Yankee Marines, the popular revolt in the Dominican Republic.

The people's patience, however, is bound to come to an end. After the downfall of several military dictatorships in the Southern Cone, Stroessner's regime is now isolated from its neighbors. The dictator must have deeply felt the political withdrawal of Brazilian and Argentine military men, who used to prop up the Paraguayan dictatorship, because this has awakened the antidictatorial movement within the country.

It seems perfectly obvious that Stroessner's protectors in the United States have realized that the regime is no longer viable. They are trying to find a replacement for the tyrant, as can be deduced from news reports that Washington is hastening to provide Stroessner with asylum in Taiwan.

In sum, the Yankees are trying to recreate the Haitian variation within which Duvalier was replaced by a military junta and the old system remained virtually intact. Regardless of the course that the current political crisis may take in Paraguay, it is obvious that the dictatorship is hopelessly obsolete. The question is not whether Stroessner will manage to retain power, but rather, what will be the outcome of the confrontation between the Paraguayan people and the pro-imperialist reactionaries.

UNIONIST: U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY THREATENS MEXICO

LD021300 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Mexico City May 2 TASS -- U.S. nuclear policy threatens Mexico with radioactive contamination, David Baena Bustos, general secretary of the country's Union of Nuclear Industry Workers (SUTIN), has pointed out.

Addressing journalists, he stressed that Washington regularly conducted nuclear blasts only 60 kilometres from the Mexican border, which was conducive to increasing radioactive contamination in Mexico.

Besides, radioactive substances released into the environment as a result of accidents at U.S. atomic power facilities were adding to the consequences.

Baena Bustos disclosed, quoting available information, that up to 2,300 "incidents" of this kind were registered in the United States last year.

The local press noted with anxiety that the Reagan administration despite Mexican public protests, was not going [to] give up the plans of burying nuclear waste in direct proximity to the Mexican border.

A correspondent of the newspaper, EXCELSIOR, reported from the border town of Ciudad Juarez that the United States was going to bury radioactive waste in Texas only three kilometres from the Mexican border.

The place was chosen not only for "economical" reasons, he observed. According to scientists, the decay products of spent plutonium, strontium and uranium would be carried by subterranean water to the south, to Mexico and the Mexicans, not Americans, would be contaminated.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS 8 MAY CPSU POLITBURO MEETING

PM091128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 2

[Text] AT a session held on 8 May, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed measures for a radical enhancement of the quality of production. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on this question. It envisions implementing a complex of organizational, economic, and legal measures aimed at raising the technical level and quality of the goods being produced, in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It also envisions that the responsibility of ministries and departments and of the labor collectives of enterprises and organizations for the radical improvement of the quality of products at all stages of their manufacture will be enhanced. A range of concrete tasks has been determined for organizations engaged in developing new technology. The aim is that of working to achieve a situation in which the machines, equipment, materials, and instruments that are being developed for the first time must be equal or superior to the highest world achievements.

The role of technical control services is being enhanced, and their powers extended. An extra departmental State Acceptance Office [priemka] subordinated to USSR Gosstandart is being set up at enterprises. Much attention is being given to intensifying the effect of economic levers and incentives on the quality of the articles that are being turned out, and the rights of consumers of manufactured goods are being widened.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers stressed that implementation of the measures indicated must be the object of special concern on the part of party and local government organs and public organizations. It is necessary to create in labor collectives a moral climate such that the honest, conscientious worker will feel constant support, while the bad workers will come up against condemnation. The struggle for high quality of production must be given the character of a mass public movement, and we must work toward a decisive turning point in this matter in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered questions related to accelerating the introduction of automatic rotary and rotary conveyor lines in industries of the national economy. It was noted that the managers of certain ministries and departments are permitting this important line of development of science and technology, which ensures a manifold increase in labor productivity and an improvement in the quality of output, to be underestimated. In this connection, the directions of an increase in the production of rotary and rotary conveyor lines have been set. All leading machine-building ministries are being involved in establishing them. Measures have been envisioned to strengthen scientific management and to coordinate appropriate work. A training program has been outlined for specialists in planning, manufacture, and operation of these lines, and for raising the qualifications of engineering personnel.

A proposal from the Leningrad CPSU Obkom on the accelerated reequipping of the industrial enterprises of the oblast was discussed. Note was taken of the importance and timeliness of the work being conducted under the supervision of the Leningrad party organization to most fully utilize existing production potential, raise the shift work coefficient, [koeffitsient smennosti] observe optimal deadlines for the renewal of basic technological equipment at existing production facilities, and increase the share of funds directed toward technical reequipping and reconstruction, at the expense of new building work.

Taking into account the great importance to the national economy of raising the efficiency of utilization of basic technological equipment, the Politburo proposed that managers of the relevant ministries and departments specify where the are directing the capital investment allocated for these purposes, so that additional steps may be implemented to raise the technical level of production and speed up the renewal of trhe production funds of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast.

The Politburo examined a report by the government commission on the progress of work on liquidating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl Atomic Power Station [AES].

It was noted that the commission and local party and soviet bodies are efficiently taking the necessary measures to overcome the consequences of the accident. In a complex situation, Soviet people are showing high awareness, endurance, and courage. The staff at the station, scientists, technical engineering and medical workers, transport workers, servicemen, and everyone taking part in the measures are operating efficiently and selflessly. In a short period, all the evacuees have been provided with housing, food, and medical care. The inhabitants of neighboring rayons have a heartfelt and caring attitude toward them.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU adopted a resolution on the conditions of remuneration of labor and the material maintenance of workers of the enterprises and organizations in the zone of the Chernobyl AES. In this are envisioned additional measures to find work for the temporarily evacuated population, the restitution of damages to it, and the remuneration of labor in works connected with the liquidation of the consequences of the accident. In particular, additional funds have been created for the provision of material incentives for collectives of enterprises and organizations that are working in the area of the AES. Resources have been allocated for one-time benefits, the acquisition of clothing, and other necessities for citizens who are being resettle, for the payment of their food and transport. It has been decreed that benefits related to inability to work that has arisen in connection with the accident or the liquidation of its consequences will be paid out in proportion to average earnings, independent of length of service or the place of work. Those in need will be provided at no charge with authorizations for sanatorium-resort cures. A number of other measures were considered for the improvement of the conditions of work and environment of those evacuated, and of the workers of enterprises and organizations in the area of the Chernobyl AES.

At the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decisions were made on a number of other issues having to do with the futher improvement of the economic mechanism and development of the country's productive forces, and also the implementation of the foreign policy course of the Communist Party and Soviet state aimed at safeguarding peace and broadening good neighborly and mutually advantageous relations with all states.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON JOURNALISTS' VOCATION

PM070940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Journalists' Lofty Vocation"]

[Text] Soviet people have deep respect for our press, which serves as a faithful assistant to the party in communist building and a tireless propagandist of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Impassioned newspaper and magazine articles and the best radio and television broadcasts evoke a lively response on the part of their readers, listeners, and viewers.

There are more than 8,000 newspapers alone published in the country. Their circulation and the number of responses and letters to the editorial office grow annually. They contain the spirit of the times and the throbbing pulse of life itself and of the complex and difficult restructuring that is now under way in all spheres of our society. The press and radio and television discuss the most acute problems in a frank, sincere, and committed way and conduct a nationwide search for ways of successfully resolving the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. That indeed is socialist democracy in action.

True to Lenin's behests, the Soviet press acts as a collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer of the masses. The editorial office's efforts are focused on covering the work of party organizations and production collectives in carrying out this year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole and speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. Editorial collectives are also reorganizing themselves as they go along, seeking to successfully execute the party's order to fully exploit the mass media's potential. They are seeking to make their articles more effective, eradicate dullness, and overcome inertia and superficiality of judgment. More practical deeds and initiative and fewer empty words and ecstatic exclamations -- these are the fundamental party directives by which journalists in all our press, from the central newspapers to large-circulation newspapers, radio, and television, must be governed in their everyday work.

The party shows constant concern to improve the press' activity. The 27th CPSU Congress noted the growing role played by the mass news and propaganda media in carrying out the party's economic strategy and social policy and in shaping socialist consciousness. The party regards television, radio, and the press as a powerful instrument for publicity and public control. The mass media's work is more productive the more it is thoughtful and responsive and the less it chases after the incidental and sensational. The CPSU Program says: "The party will continue to give the press and all the mass news and propaganda media its vigorous support and help." The CPSU Central Committee's long-term decision on the newspapers VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT is also directed at overcoming instances of crude administrative control [administirovaniye], suppression of criticism, and the subordination of newspapers' activity to narrow departmental and local interests. A publication may belong to a department but its formulation of questions and approach to work must be exclusively principled and party-minded, without any glossing over of problems or shortcomings.

Special concern must be paid to journalist cadres. The party committee plenums and aktiv meetings held since the congress have pointed out the need to pay greater attention to press cadres and remove weak spots in their placement, education, labor organization, and everyday life. The main thing is to seek to ensure that all links of the interrelated ideological system, in which press organs occupy an important place, operate even more successfully and with a greater return.

Journalists' work is complex and is accompanied by a tireless creative guest and great responsibility. It demands competence and publicistic skill combined with communist ideological and moral qualities and, let us not be afraid to say it, civic courage. A timeserver has no place on a newspaper. The lofty vocation of a Soviet journalist requires that his pen and the authority and organizational force of newspapers, radio, and television be used to help the socioeconomic and spiritual development of the country, society, and the individual and to literally fight, as it were, for acceleration and every line of the party congress' decisions.

A sharp weapon has been given to journalists -- the word, which according to V.I. Lenin's precise definition, is also a deed. The press' audience is made up of thousands and millions of thoughtful and intelligent readers and responsive and exacting listeners.

The wealth of ideas, suggestions, opinions, and vivid descriptions of people's social experience carried in newspapers and television broadcasts help shape the actions and convictions of those who create the material and spiritual values and who through the press and thanks to it are given access to socialist self-management. There is no more urgent or vital task today than the gathering of every bit of experience that is generated by life, experience directed toward resolving the problems of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. It is necessary to continue to strengthen with utmost determination a spirit of constructiveness and a critical and self-critical approach to work without resting content with or flattering ourselves on our successes. In developing production and public initiative journalists are thereby promoting progress.

The truly creative style of our journalism finds unacceptable the cliches, standard once-and-for-all formulas, the dullness that still crop up issue after issue and in one television broadcast after another. True success comes to those who are competent, faultlessly accurate in their analysis, quick to see what is new and emerging, responsive to the people's living speech, and single-minded about ensuring that articles achieve their aim. A keen sense of duty and responsibility toward the reader and the publication -- this aspect of a journalist's makeup is today acquiring lasting value.

The Soviet press is based on enormous attention to and respect for people and the development of the social sphere. Journalists' vocation lies in ensuring that the beauty of the labor and actions of Soviet people are revealed and their best qualities displayed. The force of positive example and of the finest models of performance of public duty must to a large extent determine the content of newspapers. A press organ serves as an authoritative, intelligent, and trustworthy interlocutor whenever it talks with the reader even about a complicated matter in a simple, intelligible, and sincere way. Jornalists are required to help working people themselves talk in their own language about the new things that are becoming part of our reality and about their concerns and plans.

One of the press' main tasks is to actively propagandize our party's Leninist course in international affairs elaborated at the 27th congress. And thereby worthily serve the interests of strengthening socialism, the interests of the working people, and the interests of international peace.

On this holiday journalists express words of sincere gratitude and appreciation to those who together with them ensure the production of press publications and deliver them to readers. We pay humble tribute to printworkers, press-industry workers, communications workers, workers in public press distribution, and newsstand vendors for their difficult but much needed work. Press Day serves as a special kind of review of our press' strength and reserves. It will undoubtedly augment editorial collectives' creative contribution to carrying out the party's plans and the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

ESTONIAN FIRST SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF MEDIA

PM081000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Interview with K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, by own correspondent V. Shirokov: "With the Weapon of Publicity" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] "Our strength," Vladimir Ilich lenin wrote, "lies in stating the truth" by the mass media. Our correspondent talked with K.G. Bayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, about how they carry out this fundamentally import- and work and how they investigate and cover the deep processes of restructuring dictated by the party congress.

Tallinn -- [Shirokov] Publicity and openness in party policy today assume crucial significance for achieving a sharp and real breakthrough in all spheres of our work and existence. What, in your opinion, Karl Genrikhovich, must the republic's mass media do to keep abreast of the restructuring that is under way?

[Vayno] I would put the question differently. At a recent meeting with journalists in Tallinn discussion revolved around the fact that today it is no longer enough for them to simply keep pace with life. They must keep a step or half a step ahead of the movement initiated by our society. They must be the scouts and heralds of what is new -- that is the kind of goal we must set ourselves.

I have to say that there have been marked changes in the republic's press and on its radio and television. The tone of articles and broadcasts is changing and the mass media have begun to raise crucial problems of production activity and social life in a bolder and more critical way. However, I think the main improvement still lies ahead. The old approaches sometimes make themselves felt. Some publications have not rid themselves of an edifying, moralizing tone and are guilty of repeating trite truisms.

Our republic publications would perhaps do well to follow the example of Leningrad newspapers and conduct more conversations with leaders on the most important, socially significant problems on the basis of readers' letters without any glossing over of controversial issues and with questions put point-blank, so to speak.

[Shirokov] I understand that these forms of mass media work do exist in Estonia.

[Vayno] Yes, that kind of experience does exist, and it must not be lost; it must be deepened and enhanced, the search for new breakthroughs must be constant. An Estonian television program such as "Forum" makes pretty good use of the powerful weapon of publicity. It invites members of the government and leaders of ministries, state committees, and departments to appear on it. Viewers are informed in advance of the time and topic of the upcoming conversation. Questions are put to the leaders by mail or at airtime by telephone. The important thing is that viewers learn from the most competent source the way things stand in a particular sphere and the kind of problems and prospects for development that a sector has. This kind of exhaustive, timely, and reliable first-hand information shows trust in people and is an effective means of increasing working people's social activeness and involving them in state management. On the other hand, the meetings give the leaders feedback from the population and also serve as a kind of report to the people, which under socialist democracy is their obligation, whatever post they hold.

A recent Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum said that this effective form of publicity must not be allowed to ossify. It was resolved that "Forum" will now be broadcast in two languages -- Estonian and Russian.

Following television's example, radio conducts "Microforums." Newspapers too have their own ways of ensuring publicity -- SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, for example, has organized an "Information Bureau" that has arranged active contacts between readers and ministry and department leaders. RAKHVA KHYAEL sometimes set up its "mailbox" in plant shops, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Readers there have the opportunity of direct access to the editorial office and via it, if need be, to senior government officials and leaders of national economic sectors and public organizations.

There is another good tradition -- open letter days. And it is good that this means of ensuring publicity changes and is transformed as the need arises.

Thus Yygevaskiy Rayon's newspaper PUNALIPP, Tartu's EDAZI, Kokhtla-yarve's LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, and Plylvaskiy Rayon's KOYT organized in conjunction with SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA a joint open letter day devoted to problems of developing the Lake Peipus region. And they later returned persistently and consistently to the topic, seeking to ensure that the questions raised were dealt with. All this meant that the problems were seriously examined. And on the basis of the newspaper articles the republic Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on developing the Lake Peipus region.

When it organizes an open letter day, TEZ KOMMUNISMILE, the Vilyandiskiy Rayon newspaper, pays closer attention to the area where it will be held and increases the number of publications from there, including critical ones, to evoke increase activeness on the part of the readers. And then it invites to the meeting not only rayon leaders but also consumer cooperative workers, communications workers, road workers, doctors, and representatives of other departments.

In short, the public service to which the journalist belongs requires from him a daily quest, out-of-the-orginary thinking, and objective, bold articles in defense of the interests of the people and state.

[Shirokov] But objectivity, accuracy, and soundness of assessment in journalists' articles presuppose that the journalists are well informed and are aware of the stance adopted by party committees and other leading organs. What is the republic doing on that score?

[Vayno] The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee regularly holds press conferences at which members of the Bureau, secretaries of the Central Committee, and leaders of soviet bodies speak. It was recently decided to hold them in an even timelier fashion in response to the most important resolutions passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Moreover, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section organizes so-called information hours in which ministry and department leaders take part. The topics taken up there are more local, and jouralists specializing in particular topics are also invited.

Sections operating within the Estonian Union of Journalists also often invite leaders who are of interest to them and other knowledgeable people to their meetings. Monthly conferences with editors of various publications, committees, and agencies are also held at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section. Mass media leaders are invited to sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. But the members of the Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee themselves constantly pay visits to editorial offices and attend and speak at party meetings in journalist collectives. Naturally, the journalists' information system will continue to develop.

But I should like to warn here against a parasitical frame of mind. The journalist has no right to rely solely on the information he needs being "handed to him on a plate." The profession itself demands that its members are inquisitive and inquiring people. And the profession also requires great work of self-education, self-improvement, and constant determination to master new skills. I know that most of our jouralists belong to that category.

[Shirokov] Nevertheless you sometimes hear that a "journalist failed to understand" or that a "correspondent is not competent" or you read departmental resolutions in reply to critical articles that claim first one thing is the case and then its complete opposite!

[Vayno] Ultimately, a journalist's opinion relies on the collective experience of the editorial office and the authority of the party committee. This should be remembered by those who love to hide behind a formal reply. Nor should it be forgotten that effectiveness is above all the goal of the journalist and this depends on how convincingly and cogently he influences public opinion.

I am aware that doubts expressed as to a journalist's competence are sometimes used as cover by people to avoid publicity, public monitoring, and criticism. This cannot be allowed. A professional, trenchant article will always be supported by a party committee.

[Shirokov] Sometimes the effectiveness of a critical article depends precisely on that support.

[Vayno] I would add that the system of monitoring by party committees of the effectiveness of the most principled articles, both critical and those devoted to disseminating advanced experience, it important here. It is still necessary to refine this system, and it is not operating everywhere.

[Shirokov] The party congress said that bureaucracy was the chief enemy of restructuring. It is indeed a kind of rust that has eaten down deep. Mountains of paper are generated. This causes society large losses in the efficiency and quality of management, and causes a loss of responsibility. The struggle against red tape has begun but it is, unfortunately, going slowly.

[Vayno] Bureaucracy is not simply a phenomenon, it is a mode of thinking and a way of acting. The present restructuring of the management mechanism must dislodge it. Unfortunately, belief in the omnipotence of paper is still in many respects firmly entrenched, and that includes among some party workers. This phenomenon must be fought fiercely and uncompromisingly. And that is a fruitful area of activity for journalists. Incidentally, at my recent meeting with them I suggested that they "anatomize" a document and carry out a journalistic investigation of the travels of some report or questionnaire. Are they really necessary? And television journalists asked workers at two Tallinn enterprises to calculate how many pieces of paper they send out each week and month. There turned out to be impressive stacks of the stuff... And a lot of the paper was empty correspondence.

Journalists are active party militants. And together let us fight with energy and persistence for every last line of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and for the implementation of what has been planned.

LITHUANIAN FIRST SECRETARY VISITS NUCLEAR PLANT

LD080925 Vilnius in Lithuanian in North America 0001 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Today Petras Griskevicius, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, visited power industry workers at the Ignalina nuclear power station. He conversed with the leaders of the administration and party organizations at the station, engineers, and technicians. Petras Griskevicius inspected the main objects at the station's building site, expressing interest in the station's operation, and in the problems of building.

The Ignalina nuclear power station, which is under construction, will be among the largest in the Soviet Union. So far only one set is in operation at the station, but it has already supplied the Soviet Union's northwestern power grid with some 14 billion kilowatt hours of power. This made it possible to satisfy the requirements of Lithuania's national economy completely and ensure its normal work. The station's second set is to go into service this year. The third set is under construction.

In his conversation with power industry workers, Petras Griskevicius devoted a great deal of attention to improving the life of the power station's workers and builders and to stepping up the construction of residences and cultural and other things in the station's settlement of Snieckus.

CRITICISM OF CRIMEAN AES DIRECTOR REPORTED

WA071102 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by N. Paskhin]

[Text] The letter was alarming. It was about how construction of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is limping along, as they say, but its managers have actually resigned themselves to this. "It is time to stop deceiving ourselves and to stop enjoying imaginary well-being. We must look the truth in the eye" -- these are the lines from the letter. And its author, deputy director of the power plant under construction for personnel A. Kovalenko, took approximately the same tone at an election meeting.

The 14th committee, according to the official count, is now engaged in researching his personality. The first committee began to look for negative aspects of his biography immediately after the meeting. What was the reason for such close scrutiny of a communist? It turns out that 100 persons voted against the secretary of the party committee of the power plant V. Kurennoy -- every fourth communist -- at this meeting; the communists openly refused to elect the chief of the construction administration Ya. Grigoryan to the party committee, thus expressing complete distrust of the manager of the construction project. And both these facts are now linked to the actions of A. Kovalenko.

"Here was clear collusion of those who do not like to work, but like to criticize others," Viktor Nikolayevich Kurennoy said sharply, as if wishing to end the matter right there.

"They gathered together malcontents, people bearing some kind of grudge, and they voted against," Yakov Abramovich Grigoryan explained.

"Who gathered together?"

"We know who. Representatives of the client."

This is how the managers of the construction project -- party and economic managers -- evaluate the matter. But what do they think about the conflict in the Leninist regional party committee?

"Nothing foretold such a turn of events," the first secretary of the regional committee V. Belik said to me. "The results of the vote, and it lasted for several hours, was a surprise to many. It was even unpleasant."

Alas, we feel that an attempt is seen in these words to make wishful thinking a reality, since in this case we are talking about "a chance occurrence." Many of those who are involved in one way or another with the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant agree with the opinion: the construction project has dragged on excessively long; many of its problems arise more quickly than they are resolved or rather more quickly than forces and possibilities are found for solving them.

Moreover, there are also objective reasons. But there are incomparably many subjective reasons. One should begin with the fact that the present manager of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is already the third by count. And his predecessors cared not so much about affairs at the construction site as about personal comfort for themselves and for their elected subordinates. People saw this and unwillingly stopped believing the fiery words that all difficulties with services and housing in the settlement of energy builders of Shchelkino are temporary and that one must patiently wait one's turn. And this turn for some reason never came for many, since the new manager began in the same manner.

Possibly, this would not be worth mentioning, but here are the recent facts: the director of the nuclear power plant under construction O. Dmiterko was reprimanded by the party for "personal indiscretion in distribution of housing" and the party committee secretary V. Kurennoy was reprimanded for the fact that he looked the other way regarding these facts.

No strong, healthy collective was established at the construction project from the very beginning. Some random people arrive, others are sent to different regions. It is sufficient to say that 1,400 of 1,500 workers and employees who arrived last year have been released. The same ones who completely settled in at Shchelkino were forced in one way or another to encounter a number of these daily problems, the existence itself of which one cannot explain by "outside" factors. And as a result, the dissatisfaction of people is growing daily.

Added to this are purely production deficiencies: weak organization of labor, endless forced idle times of construction teams, and low-level engineering preparation. As a result, only half the plan of construction-installation work was fulfilled last year, while the builders began this year even more poorly. The January and February plans were fulfilled by 30 and 48 percent, respectively. A services building, pharmacy, first-aid station, cleaning facilities, fire station, and several dormitories were thus not constructed at Shchelkino, although they were supposed to become operational 2 years ago according to the plan. Thus, they were promised to people in any case.

And another thing must be said. We must talk about the interrelationships between the two hosts of the construction project -- the client and contractor. Many with whom we talked at the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant characterize them this way: "The directors are allergic to the builders and the builders are allergic to the directors. They do not perceive each other. And the party committee, although it is said to be united, is incapable of reconciling them."

It was simply impossible not to see in all this the grounds for a direct, principled, and impartial conversation about the fate of the construction project. And the party committee, judging by everything, saw these grounds. But a conversation with the tribunal of the election meeting was mainly about the fact of what had been done and seemed to read between the lines about existing individual deficiencies.

The deputy director for personnel A. Kovalenko spoke on this "background." He generally talked about what was already well known to many, and the figures are no secret. The inspiration of his speech came down to the following: if the party committee does not rearrange the style of its work and of its relationships with the collective, then the construction project will be ruined completely.

Of course, all the preceeding could not immediately arouse communists against Kurennoy and Grigoryan. This speech only triggered the explosion of distrust against the secretary and chief of the construction project. In the end, a person adds all the pluses and minuses of real life, as was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, to the figure of party management and to his personal and business qualities. And the Communists gave their grade to these qualities. What is the surprise here? Where is the "collusion?"

It would seem that the party committee of the construction project and the party regional committee, after all that has happened, should immediately analyze what Communist Kovalenko said. But is there not actually a better way: to analyze the person himself. Who is this Kovalenko, really? How and from where did he appear in the Crimea? Does he not have past sins? "Public opinion" -- understandably, far from the best -- began to form immediately around the "truth-seeker."

Anonymous letters against Kovalenko, which were sent to various local departments, were yet another occasion for this. The Crimean party regional committee and the Leninist regional committee, the oblast financial department, the oblast bank and militia, the oblast committee of people's control, the oblast trade union committee and Association Krymenergo quickly verified them. Instructor of the Crimean oblast party committee Ye. Denisenko personally made the rounds of teachers of the settlement kindergartens and asked them questions, the contents of which a well-read audience was not acquainted.

We admit completely that communist Kovalenko, as is said, is no angel, and that he has some deficiencies in his work. But we note that the primary party organization during its analysis gave him a quite positive characterization. Is it that the regional committee and even the oblast party committee do not trust the opinion of communists over the local committee?

Incidentally, other questions arise as well. If an unworthy person comes out directly with objective criticism, then why do communists who have nothing to reproach in anything, remain silent? And how do people now ascertain that both the anonymous letters and the checks begun after the meeting are only random coincidences and not an attempt to deal with a person for criticism? And this is what very very many in the settlement think.

Yes, the skill to extract valuable lessons from critical comments rather than to defend oneself against them with all accessible (and even inaccessible) means should be inherent in each manager -- both party and economic. It should become one of the main components of the style and methods of their work with people and with the collective. We agree that this is not a simple art, primarily requiring conviction of the validity of one's actions and one's position. If this is not true, then the desire "to go rummaging into the personality of the one who appears with the criticism inevitably occurs. And sometimes it is not even from a feeling of vengeance or from a desire to settle personal accounts with a person or to teach him a lesson for the future, but again to find a reliable defense: but then, who is the judge?

Is he reliable? No, it only seems so. Because the most valid and most reliable and effective response to criticism remains the desire to correct deficiencies and to open the way to a healthy, leading attitude. Unfortunately, those who resorted to the personal matter of communist Kovalenko rather than the "private matter" of a construction project tormented by many deficiencies did not understand this.

"It should be admitted," agreed the Secretary of the Crimean Oblast Party Committee V. Pigarev, "that the party organization of the construction project lacks real combativeness and this is true primarily of the secretary of the party committee. Another thing is also clear: the Leninist regional committee was unable to correctly evaluate in time the situation in the collective and to assist Kurennoy to occupy a valid position here."

I listened to the secretary of the oblast party committee and thought: It is of course good that they understand this in the oblast committee. But, from recognition of deficiencies and omissions in their work, a real, specific step must be taken to see that they do not occur again over time. This is even more important, since introduction of the capacities of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is envisioned by the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Country. The collective of the construction project must solve very serious tasks -- to assimilate 60 million rubles of capital investments this year and to start the first power-generating unit next year.

And it is felt, in voting at the election meeting against V. Kurennoy and Ya. Grigoryan, that the Communists have thus expressed severe doubts that they will be able to bring the construction project successfully to these important positions.

SUPREME SOVIET VIEWS RURAL POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM061130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the Fulfillment of the State Plan Targets for the Development of Rural Electrification and the Saving of Electricity in Agricultural Production in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on 25 April examined the question of the fulfillment of state plan targets for electricity in agricultural production in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that some work was done in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone in the 11th 5-Year Plan to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and carry out the social restructuring of the countryside in accordance with the Communist Party's decisions. The electrification of labor and the consumption of electricity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by over one-third, which helped to improve working and living conditions for rural inhabitants.

However, the 11th 5-Year Plan target for increasing electricity consumption and electrifying labor was not met in agriculture in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone. The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not take adequate measures to strengthen and develop the power industry base in the countryside, accelerate the electrification of production processes in crop farming and stockraising, increase its influence on ensuring the more stable development of agricultural production, and place it on an industrial footing.

The electrification of thermal manufacturing processes, which could compensate to a certain extent for the manpower shortage and release considerable resources of fuel, particularly petroleum products, is developing unacceptably slowly. Shortcomings in electrification are reducing the return from major capital investments and preventing full use from being made of the potential created in Nonchernozem Zone agriculture, a potential which now provides almost one-third of the RSFSR's agricultrual production.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not fulfill the plan for the construction of rural power systems in the 11th 5-Year Plan, carried out insufficient modernization and repair work on them, and provided unsatisfactory technical servicing. The condition of power systems often means that rural consumers do not have a reliable power supply. Around 30 percent of large stockraising complexes, poultry unit, and other agricultural facilities that are first-category consumers in terms of reliability of power supply do not have reserve power supply sources, and in a number of oblasts the figure is over 60 percent. Each year consumers suffer a considerable number of power failures, resulting in great harm to agriculture.

Effective measures are not being taken to improve the quality of power supply and there are flagrant violations of the indicators laid down by state standards. Voltage fluctuations in rural power systems often reach 20 percent or more, which considerably reduces the lifetime of electrical equipment, lighting, and domestic appliances.

The material and technical base of the "Rosagropromenergo" interfarm production associations has not received the necessary development. Many farms receive virtually no help from specialist organizations in servicing electrical equipment, and as a rule kolkhozes and sovkhozes lack the facilities for this.

An investigation has shown that the pace and quality of development work carried out by research and planning and design organizations of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom] system and industrial ministries in the sphere of the electrification of agriculture do not ensure the fulfillment of the party's guidelines for accelerating scientific and technical progress. Poor use is being made of the existing scientific potential for resolving the tasks of developing and increasing the efficiency of electrification and introducing energy-saving technical facilities and techniques in agricultural production. Scientific research lacks the necessary coordination. The fulfillment of a number of most important tasks envisaged by the state scientific and technical program for developing and introducing new methods and technical means of electrifying agriculture is being delayed. The necessary link between science and kolkhozes and sovkhozes is nonexistent. The material base and, in particular, the experimental test base of scientific institutions need to be strengthened.

Work to make rational and economical use of electricity must be resolutely improved. Consumption quotas are set without regard for actual needs and existing normatives. The accounting and monitoring of electricity consumption on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are lax. The demand for electricity meters is being satisfied extremely poorly. Most farms are not formulating electricity-saving measures.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are inadequately staffed with cadres of skilled workers and specialists to operate power equipment. Over 40 percent of personnel have no specialist training. Questions of improving rural power workers' housing and consumer conditions are being resolved too slowly.

The resources allocated for many types of electrical equipment, apparatus, and other articles completely fail to satisfy farms' increased demands. The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has not ensured the fulfillment of the set targets for the assimilation and production of new types of equipment.

Industry produces only a limited range of electrical appliances for use in the home and on personal subsidiary plots. The question of introducing a preferential rate for electricity used for the rural population's domestic needs is being resolved too slowly.

Soviets and their executive and administrative organs are paying insufficient attention to coordinating and monitoring the activity of enterprises and organizations of the USSR Gosagroprom system and of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification aimed at resolving questions of electrifying the countryside.

Guided by the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and persistently implementing the party's present-day agrarian policy and regarding electrification as a most important means of intensifying produciton and improving working and living conditions for rural working people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, Comrade Minister A.I. Mayorets personally, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers to the unsatisfactory situation regarding the reliable supply of electricity in the countryside and recommended that they adopt resolute measures to eliminate the aforementioned shortcomings. They are instructed to step up work to electrify agricultural production, increase the use of electricity in the sphere of cultural and consumer services to the rural population, make economical and rational use of all fuel and energy resources, strengthen the production base of construction and repair and operating organizations, complete the transfer in 1986 of rural power systems from kolkhozes and sovkhozes to enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification system, and organize high-quality servicing of them. They msut carry out measures to train and retain cadres of rural power workers.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has the task of achieving in the shortest possible time increased reliability and quality of power supply to rural consumers, ensuring unconditional fulfillment of state plans for the construction of power systems and an increase in the amount of reconstruction and repair work, completing within the 12th 5-Year Plan the creation of the reserve capacities needed for first-category consumers, and substantially expanding the scale on which facilities for automated and remote control of rural power systems are introduced. They are instructed to strengthen and improve the utilization of the production base of construction, installation and repair and operating organizations. They must increase the demands made on cadres and the accountability of the relevant enterprises and organizations for uninterrupted power supply and make greater use of moral and material incentives to that end.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers have been instructed to step up the work of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone's autonomous republic and oblast soviets and their executive and administrative bodes to lead agro-industrial committees and associations in the work of enhancing the reliability of power supply and meeting the plan targets for rural electrification. They must adopt measures to strengthen the material and technical base of rural power supply, ensure economical and rational consumption of electricity, resolve the tasks of improving the everyday living conditions of power service workers, and vigorously disseminate pace-setting collectives' experience in this matter. They must ensure the requisite coordination and monitoring of the activity of enterprises and organizations under superior jurisdiction which carry out the electrification of agriculture.

The USSR Gosagroprom and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agriculture are instructed: to adopt measures to further expand the equipment and techniques making it possible to substantially increase labor productivity, reduce output losses, and enhance product quality; to step up organizational work and monitoring of the implementation of scientific and technical programs in the sphere of the electrification of agriculture; to reorganize the activity of research and planning and design organizations on problems concerned with the electrification of agriculture and bring it closer to kolkhoz and sovkhoz requirements, and to speed up the development of the relevant scientific establishments' experimental test base; to develop, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, measures to speed up the creation of efficient electrical and thermal power equipment for rural electrification.

The USSR Gosagroprom also had its attention drawn to the need to complete in the very near future the practical solution of questions connected with organizing and strengthening the power service in operating relevant equipment in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm and other enterprises and organizations.

The USSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to adopt measures that envisage, in particular, increasing the amount of work in the 12th 5-Year Plan to develop, reconstruct, and repair rural power systems, substantially improving the supply of equipment, electricity meters, materials, and transport, and on that basis enhancing the reliability of power supply to rural consumers and resolving other tasks stemming from the USSR Food Program; creating the necessary conditions for further expanding the use of electricity in agricultural production and the rural population's everyday life, including at night; and enhancing the economic accountability of power supply organizations for damage caused to agricultural consumers by power outages.

Union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums have been instructed to adopt measures to improve rural electrification, to make fuller use of soviets' potential in resolving these questions, and to enhance the accountability of economic organizations and their leaders for uninterrupted, high-quality power supply to rural consumers.

NIKONOV DISCUSSES NEED TO INCREASE OUTPUT

LD081027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] From 5 to 8 May Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Amur Oblast. During his visit tasks of the oblast party organization flowing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. Special attention was paid to ways of most speedily increasing yields of the agro-industrial complex of the oblast and development of agricultural output in the Baykol-Amur Mainline zone.

While visiting enterprises of the agro-industry, institutions of agricultural science, and farms in the area of the town of Tynda, Comrade Nikonov stressed that the effectiveness of the use of the existing production and scientific potential does not yet correspond to the demands of today. One of the main areas is a radical improvement of the work of arable farming. During a visit to Blagoveshchensk Agricultural Institute and the All-Russian Soya Research Institute, attention was focused on comprehensive scientific back-up for the agro-industrial complex, measures for raising the effectiveness of the means being invested in the development of agricultural science, and the accelerated introduction of innovations in production.

At meetings with workers of the apparatus of the oblast agro-industrial associations there was discussion of questions of perfecting the style and methods of work of the new bodies and it was pointed out that there is a need for deeper economic analysis of the activity of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex and creation of conditions for full utilization of existing potential and significant improvement of management.

Accompanying Comrade Nikonov on his trips were First Secretary of Amur Obkom of the CPSU Sharin and Chairman of the Oblast Executive Committee Mavrin.

REGIONAL SPRING SOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

CSA Reports on Pulse Crops

LD032324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that, by the beginning of May, pulses crops excluding maize, had been sown on over 21 million hectares. In the Ukraine, Moldavia and North Caucasus seeds of early crops were planted in all fields allocated for them. Hundreds of thousands of self-planning teams and groups are working now in the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the country. Over two-thirds of plowland is assigned to them.

Farmers Concerned Over Fodder

LD070911 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Semen Astakhov report on the "agro-industrial complex" with live telephone reports from regional correspondents]

[Summary] Sowing of grass crops and pulses are going on throughout the country and farmers are concerned with enhancing the nourishment value of fodder, with the help of scientists.

Many managers from farm level to oblast level are, however, still counting on obtaining combined fodder from the state. Farms in the Kuban and Dagestan have not fulfilled plans for their sowing of pulse. The time allowed for sowing pulses according to farming practices are being disrupted in Tula, Ryazan, and other oblasts of the Nonchernozem Region, while soya sowing is going on slowly on the Don and in Krasnodar Kray. All this may lead to the pulses not having time to ripen and again recourse will have to be made to state resources for concentrated feed. In the south the harvesting of rape, lucerne, and the wintering over is coming to a close on farms.

In North Kazakhstan moisture retention is being conducted, and with a week or so mass sowing of spring crops will begin. In general good supplies of water have been accumulated. Before spring crop sowing machine operators are sowing grass prior to sowing spring crops.

In Kirovograd sowing of spring crops is drawing to a close and fodder procurement for livestock is under way. In the oblast generally, particular attention is being paid to perennial grasses and high protein lucerne, which is alloted an area of 224,000 hectares here, 50 percent of the whole are under feed crops. To ensure the high quality of fodder, storage facilities are being built in the oblast intensively.

In Stavropol the sowing of corn, soya, and sorghum is nearly complete. Hay-making will start very soon. Open grazing of livestock has begun in the mountainous regions of Karachayevsk and Cherkessk, but in the steppe zone livestock will remain in stalls as there are no meadows here and feed from hay-making will be supplied to them.

Meanwhile the general problems entailed in purchasing livestock produce remains "acute." In the RSFSR for example, experts calculate that every year 500,000 metric tons of meat in live weight is lost in transporting from farms to the meat combines' cold storage. In Belorussia for example, where livestock is considered received only when carcasses have been weighed at the meat combines, there have mbeen many violations, raising the question where meat should be considered received. Tselinograd and Kirovograd officials note that meat is collected locally but recipts are only issued at the meat combines themselves in the majority of cases. In Stayropol Kray livestock is only received by meat combines after slaughtering and there are serious problems. The matter seems to hinge on it being more economical for meat to be picked up locally at farms and receipts issued on the spot. The meat does not get lost over the whole journey but from when it arrives at the meat combine to when it goes into cold storage. The local method has been used in Lithuania for 20 years now, with all documents passing hands locally and meat combines supplying specialized transport. Losses there are nonexistant as it is not in the interest of the meat combine to have them.

Over 62 Million Hectares Sown

LD072318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Aleksandr Ruvinskiy presents agricultural news and says that sowing is under way in all union republics. Moisture retention has been carried out on the total area in Kazakhstan. By the start of this week 62.5 million hectares were sown to spring crops in the country. We were told this figure today in the USSR CSA. Sowing of nearing completion in the Ukraine. Mass work on the grain fields is now under way in Saratov, Penza, Ulyanovsk, and Tula Oblast and in the Baltic Republics, Belorussia, and the Volga-Vyatka economic region. Weeding is being done in many areas.

MEDIA REPORT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1-2 MAY

LD030156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 1-2 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 May

Long-fibered flax is now being sown on many farms in Smolensk Oblast. Additional mineral fertilizer will then be applied. (1500)

Spring crops are being sown in all rayons of Yaroslavl Oblast, covering a planned 400,000 hectares, some of which is new, improved land. Over 60 percent of plowland will be cultivated by mechanized teams on a team contracting basis, using intensive technology. (1500)

2 May

In Tambov Oblast, sowing of early spring crops has been completed. Oats, barley, and wheat have been sown over an area of almost 1 million hectares. Spring wheat has been sown on an area of 170,000 hectares according to intensive technology. (0204)

Corn sowing is now coming to an end in northern rayons of Vinnitsa Oblast. In the southern rayons, a start has been made on sowing sugar beets. (1330)

In Gomel Oblast, more than 400,000 hectares of land have been sown to spring crops so far. That is over four-fifths of the land allocated to these crops. (1430)

Around 2 million hectares have been sown to early grain crops in Belorussia. Sowing is now virtually finished. (1500)

In Moldavia the sowing of corn is nearing completion. Industrial technology has been applied virturally all over here. The area under corn has been expanded to almost 500,000 hectares.